The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2950 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE NEW FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Cabinet and its Confirmation by the Senate.

What is Thought of the Inaugural Address

Visits of the State Delegations to the President, Secretary of State, and Others.

Speeches of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH

Capt. Hill Prepared to Defend Fort Brown.

THE TEXANS CONCENTRATING TROOPS.

General Twiggs' Treason Indorsed in New-Orleans.

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER REVENUE CUTTER.

Excited Session of the Virginia Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5.

THE CABINET NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Cabinet appointments, as sent to the Senate, and immediately confirmed to-day, are as follows:

Secretary of State—WM. H. SEWARD.
Secretary of the Treasury—S. P. CHASE.
Secretary of the Interior—CALEB B SMITH.
Postmaster-General—MONTGOMERY BLAIR.
Secretary of War—SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of the Navy—GIDEON WELLES.
Attorney-General—EDWARD BATES.

The Cabinet nominations were all confirmed without objection except in the case of Messrs. BATES and BLAIR, against whom some Southern Senators voted. No other nominations came in, nor have any others been decided upon. The new Cabinet meets to-morrow.

As soon as the confirmation of the members of the Cabinet was made public, the office-seekers began a raid upon them, of course with no view but to pay their respects.

I hear again to-night, under circumstances which lead me to put some faith in it, that Mr. CHASE may resign the Treasury after all. The question is expected to be decided early to-morrow forenoon.

THE LOCAL APPOINTMENTS.

Some of the Congressional delegations met to-day to discuss and argue, as far as possible, upon the men for the important offices in their respective States. It is understood that Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will be recommended for Collector of Boston. Mr. HUMPHREYS, ex-member of Congress from New-York, is strongly urged by his friends to apply for and accept the Surveyorship of New-York. He would prefer to go abroad.

In his reply to the Massachusetts Delegation, Mr. SEWARD said he could not speak for the Administration, but hoped and believed that before the close of the present Administration, Massachusetts and South Carolina would again grasp the right hand of fellowship.

The Treasury will not pay anything until Mr CHASE assumes his position. A large amount of claims have passed since Friday last, when Mr. DIX declined to pay anything more, and they have been accumulating. The claimants are exceedingly anxious to get their dues and leave the place.

It is probable that Mr. TUCK, of New-Hampshire, will be tendered the Chief Clerkship in the Treasury Department, by Mr. CHASE, if he will accept it. He would prefer a Foreign appointment. This is one of the first places that must be filled.

From remarks made by the President to-day, it is evident that he regards the departments as having become so corrupt that an entire change of officials, from first to last, is necessary.

Mr. LINCOLN wrote to Mr. CAMERON requesting him to appoint Col ELLSWORTH chief clerk of the War Department, if there was no reason why the present incumbent should not be changed. And it is apparently settled that Col. ELLSWORTH will be installed as such as soon as it can with propriety be done.

There was quite an animated discussion this morning at the White House as to the propriety of placing Mr. BATES on the Supreme Court Bench and Mr. GILMER in the Cabinet.

Mr. GREELEY and Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, had a protracted interview with Mr. LINCOLN, to-night, on the questions of internal policy. Mr. GREELEY availed himself of the occasion to press Col. FREMONT for the French mission, and received assurances that there would be no trouble on that point.

MR. SEWARD AND THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

I happened in at Mr. SEWARD'S to-night, just as he was replying to the address from the Illinois citizens who are in town, who called to pay their respects. I could not get near enough to hear distinctly, but caught the following significant sentiment:

"GENTLEMEN: If you want to save this Administration, and have it successful and profitable to the country, I implore you to remember that the battle for Freedom has been fought and won. Henceforth forget that Freedom ever was in danger, and exert your best influence now to save the Union. Let it not be said that the Republican Party of the United States won its first, last and only victory over the dissolution of the Union."

The scene which followed when the delegation took its leave, was a touching demonstration of respect and affection entertained for Mr. SEWARD. Great, stalwart, grey-haired men, whose faces seemed of iron mould, gave way to tears as they shook him by the hand, and said "Farewell,"—each adding some peculiar expression of his hopes and wishes for the Administration.

One man, as he came up, said:

"Governor, I want the integrity of the Republican Party maintained."

Mr. SEWARD instantly responded: "Remember, that the way to maintain the integrity of the Republican Party is by maintaining the Union. Remember, the point at which the enemy strikes is always the point where you should defend."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, standing near, interposed—"And remember that the Union is worth nothing except so long as there is freedom in it."

Mr. SEWARD responded: "Freedom is always in the Union."

During the day Mr. SEWARD was also visited by delegations from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-Jersey and Iowa. He is quite hoarse from such constant speaking. The last few days have greatly increased the number of his warm friends, by means of his intercourse with so many strangers, for all who come within his influence, for ever so brief a period, go away captivated.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS AND THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address is the subject of much excited comment among Southern politicians here. Hon JOHN BELL is said to pronounce it a declaration of war, and to declare that he shall urge Tennessee to prepare for conflict. This is very doubtful. Some Southern men consider it a hostile paper clothed in the most pacific and conciliatory language, or, in other words, that it presents a basis for either war or peace. Some contend that the declaration concerning the collection of the revenue and the defence of the forts was made to satisfy the ultra Republicans, while the pacific tone of the Inaugural would afford a basis on which Senator SEWARD could diplomatize through our national difficulties and finally restore harmony.

While the objectionable portion of the Inaugural was being delivered yesterday, several Southern gentlemen telegraphed to Gov. PICKENS advising against any attack on Fort Sumter until action could be had by the Confederated States.

ARRIVAL OF A SOUTHERN COMMISSIONER.

Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD has arrived here and taken private lodgings. He is one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, who are to demand its recognition as announced in Monday's TIMES.

RUMORS.

Mr. SEWARD was summoned to the White House at a late hour to-night, and the impression outside is that the call relates to news from Fort Sumter; but nothing has yet transpired on the subject. Another surmise is that Commissioner CRAWFORD has indicated his demand. The hour is too late to verify the reports.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY.

Mr. LINCOLN is very well to-day. Mrs. LINCOLN has a severe cold. ROBERT returned to College this afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. BAKER, Miss EDWARDS, and others of the President's household, attended the promenade concert to-night, where the ladies were the recipients of marked attention.

Mr. LINCOLN'S first public reception will be given on Friday night.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Except for the quickstep music of the military band, one might have mistaken the procession escorting Mr. BUCHANAN to the cars to-day for a funeral. First came a corps of cavalry and sappers and miners; then several carriages, containing the Ex-President and suite, followed by the District Union Regiment Militia. No citizens joined the *cortege*.

CAPT. POPE'S COURT-MARTIAL DISCONTINUED BY MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN, yesterday, ordered the proceedings for the Court-martial of Capt. POPE to be discontinued. The reason he assigns for so doing is that he don't think the Captain's reflections upon him in the Cincinnati lecture did him any harm. That is pretty good.

THE COMMISSION OF CAPT. SCHAEFFER STILL WITHHELD.

The report that Capt. SCHAEFFER, of the District Militia, had received his commission, turns out to be untrue. Mr. BUCHANAN, on an appeal being made to him, ordered it to be delivered, but the Secretary still refused on account of Capt. SCHAEFFER'S refusal to say he would maintain his oath to support the Constitution under all circumstances. The President, not desiring to make an issue with a member of his Cabinet, allowed the commission to remain suspended. This resulted in the resignation of Hon. ROBERT OULD, who had just been appointed Brigadier General of the Militia, and the appointment of Mr. BOTELER, of this city, as his successor, has created such general dissatisfaction among the volunteer companies that serious difficulties are anticipated.

STRANGERS LEAVING.

It is estimated that four thousand persons left town by the cars to-day. Four heavy trains left this afternoon loaded to their utmost capacity, yet the hotel lobbies are so full that it is difficult to pass. The hordes of office-seekers is remarkable for number and pertinacity.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO.

Official dispatches from the City of Mexico, dated Feb. 18, say that Gen. URAGA has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Gen. URAGA was formerly the Mexican Minister to Prussia, and subsequently lost his leg at the battle of Guadalajara. Gens. ZUOLAGA and VICARIO, commanding remnants of the Church-party Army, were defeated at Cuantla. The difficulties with the English Minister had been settled. The *conducta* taken by Gen. DEGOLLADO, at Lagos, is to be paid back in four months, and the British bondholders' money, which was taken in the City of Mexico, is to be paid out of the property of the persons who authorized the seizure of these funds, the property being already attached for that purpose.

The difficulties with France have been satisfactorily arranged, and the best feeling exists between the French Minister and the Government. The affair with Spain for the expulsion of Señor PACHECO remains in an unsettled condition. The Presidential election will probably be determined by Congress, no one of the candidates having received a majority of the whole vote cast.

There came near being a serious difficulty in Mexico growing out of the convent question. The Government having determined to require the nuns to occupy only as many Convents in the city as might be necessary for their comfortable accommodation and retire from the others, some twenty in number, with a view to their sale on public account, the priests attempted to get up a revolt, but failed. Several of these Convents cover a square of ground each, and are occupied by less than a dozen nuns. The Government is taking active steps to encourage immigration, and the several departments are earnestly striving to restore prosperity to the country. Gen. URAGA may arrive in the *Tennessee* on her next trip from Vera Cruz.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

Several State delegations this morning, at different times, paid their respects to President LINCOLN. Prominent among them were those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The latter, as did the former, assembled in the East room, when Mr. LINCOLN making his appearance, Mr. HANSCOMB, introduced Hon. CHARLES R. TRAIN, who, in briefly addressing Mr. LINCOLN, said Massachusetts had read his Inaugural, and would stand by it, and that from none would it meet with a more cordial support than from the old Bay State.

Mr. LINCOLN replying, said substantially:

"I am thankful for this renewed assurance of kind feeling and confidence and support of the old Bay State, in so far as you, Mr. Chairman, have expressed, in behalf of those whom you represent, your sanction of what I have enunciated in my inaugural address. This is very grateful to my feelings. The subject was one of great delicacy. In presenting my views at the opening of an Administration, under the peculiar circumstances attending my entrance upon the official duties connected with the Government, I studied all the points with great anxiety, and presented them with whatever of ability and sense of justice I could bring to bear. If it meet the approbation of our good friends in Massachusetts I shall be exceedingly gratified while I hope it will meet the approbation of friends everywhere. I am thankful for the expressions of those who have voted with us, and like every other man of you, I like them, certainly, as I do others [Laughter.] As President, in the administration of the Government, I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, [cries of "Good,"] nor one section from another. I shall be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts, and others who have thus far supported me in these national views, still to support me in carrying them out."

Mr. LINCOLN excused himself from further remarks on account of pressing business, and, therefore, retired without further ceremony than a farewell bow.

Gen. SCOTT and Secretary HOLT were also visited. To the greetings of the Pennsylvania Delegation, Gen. SCOTT made a brief, patriotic and friendly speech. Mr. HOLT expressed himself honored by the visit, and his regret that the brief time he had occupied in the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country in this time of troubles.

Major ANDERSON, up to the 4th of March, has continued to speak of his condition as safe, and to express the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

The point of difference between the two Houses on the bill reorganizing the Patent Office, was with reference to the extension of patents. The House had amended it, providing that no patent should be reissued when the Commissioner was satisfied that both the inventor and assignee had netted one hundred thousand dollars. The Senate amended this by confining that amount of profit to the inventor alone. The Committee of Conference consisted of Messrs. Douglas, Cameron and Fitch, of the Senate, and Cox, Frank and Barr, of the House, who adopted, in place of what is above stated, the following: "All patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for seventeen years from the date of issue, and all extensions of such patents is hereby prohibited."

The bill was thus passed. It stops all the corruption and intrigue as to present patents in Congress, and all patents granted after its passage cannot be renewed at the patent office.

The drafts drawn by Ex Secretary DIX on the Assistent Treasurer at New-Orleans, to pay for work done on the Custom house, and also the drafts by Ex-Postmaster General KING, on the same officer, in connection with the postal service, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, have been returned unpaid.

The resignations to Mr. BUCHANAN of his Cabinet officers were to take effect on the 4th of March, or not until their successors were appointed, consequently they have been attending to the business, until closing hours, of their respective departments, to-day.

Gen. DIX will return to New-York on Thursday.

Judge BLACK will not leave Washington for the present. He remains on private and professional business, and will probably continue to practice the law here.

Ex-President BUCHANAN departed on his journey to Wheatland this afternoon. He was escorted to the railroad station by two mounted and two infantry companies, together with the Committee from that locality and prominent citizens of Washington. He exchanged many farewell hand-shakings, appearing to be deeply affected by the manifestations of friendship; and when he bowed adieu to the large crowds, as the train was about to start, they further testified their respect by vigorous cheers.

The resignation of Mr. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.

Capt. LAY, of Virginia, by local rank a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, as an aid to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, has resigned.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to arrange the Standing Committees.

A large number of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana are here urging the promotion of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, as Brigadier General, *vice* Gen. TWIGGS, stricken from the roll as recently officially published, for treachery.

State delegations have all day been calling on the President and Gen. SCOTT, and other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. SCOTT, in addressing the Illinoisans this afternoon, exhorted them to stand by the Union, and to cherish feelings of fraternity towards all citizens.

Representative LOVEJOY, who occupies apartments in the same house with Gen. SCOTT, was called out, and said, among other things, that SCOTT saved the Union in 1832 and 1860, paying an eloquent tribute to his bravery and patriotism.

The newly confirmed Cabinet are overcrowded to-night with visitors.

MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, accredited to negotiate with the Administration, has arrived here.

The Border Slave States men almost generally condemn the Inaugural. There is, however, a difference of opinion among them, some saying it is capable of two constructions, war or peace, and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. LINCOLN will pursue. The Republicans indorse the Inaugural nearly all enthusiastically. Other classes regard the Inaugural favorably.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5.

The floor of the Senate chamber was densely crowded to-day before the members were called to order.

The utmost anxiety was everywhere expressed to learn the formation of the Cabinet.

The galleries were about two-thirds filled.

The Senate met at 1 P. M.

A prayer was offered up by the Chaplain especially in behalf of the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) a Committee of Two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. HALE and DOUGLAS were appointed such Committee, and immediately proceeded to perform their duty.

The Senate here took a recess till 4½ P. M.

On the Senate again coming to order, Mr. HALE reported that the Committee had performed their duty, and that the President had informed them that he would forthwith communicate a Message in writing.

After a short interview, Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President, appeared with the message, when, on motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate went into Executive session at 4¾ o'clock.

The following gentlemen were confirmed as members of Mr LINCOLN'S Cabinet:

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General.
Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

The votes were unanimous for all except Messrs. BATES and BLAIR, four or five votes being cast against each of these gentlemen, that many objecting to them because they were unwilling that any one from the Slave States should go into the Cabinet.

A large crowd assembled around the doors, anxious to hear the result of the session.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

The following is the latter portion of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S farewell speech, delivered on Sunday night, March 3:

Now, in regard to the South and the Border States, I would have them trust to the Union and to the people. The North has given assurances of their sympathy for them, and justice will be done. I believe it. There are assurances given of kindness and patriotism that will be redeemed; that sympathy and that kindness which exists in the North will attract others to it its standard of Liberty and Justice will be raised from one end of the country to the other, and the people will crowd around it until States shall come and make peace offerings to their brethren. That day will come, and it will be a happy day. I believe this, and I would have the South and the Border States believe it. Our Northern fellow-citizens have entitled themselves to confidence by their action upon these very resolutions; thousands and tens of thousands have come here with petitions in their favor; States have petitioned for them; and in all this I recognize a spirit of kindness which should bind the hearts of Southern men. I will say, I am for the Union; I am not for secession. No, Sir. And as to my native State, I will say to her, more than to others, I desire to see you stand by the Union of the country. Do not go off unless an imperious necessity forces you. You have given to the world long-continued evidences of your consistency, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Union. Stand by it. You have stood there heretofore; why not now? You have literally founded your State upon a rock. Yes, Sir, upon a rock that State is founded, and you have engraven on a rock your testimony to the Union. The stone you sent to be a portion of the monument to WASHINGTON bore upon its Kentucky marble front these words: "Kentucky was the first to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution; she will be the last to leave it." That sentiment she has engraved upon marble, and it now stands sanctified still more by forming a portion of the monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON. I want to see her true to that great and noble sentiment. It swells the heart within me. There is nothing, it seems to me in all the hope of triumph—nothing of the manly and heart-swelling character of the feelings which this noble and patriotic sentiment has called forth! Let her stand there with us; and stand by those sentiments. Let her be the last to leave the Union which is covered with so much glory, so much of triumph, and so much of blessing. This is the only Government on earth under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unlawfully from one end to the other—from San Francisco to Portland. What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our Government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best Government in the world. It is here only, in the arms of this great and mighty Empire, that Liberty was presented to the world, in all her might and all her glory, and all her usefulness. In the little Republics in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there Liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arms stretching across a continent. Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen? The name of his country goes before him like a host, and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which a lachies to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it, and try it again! If one Congress does not judge rightly and does not act rightly, another will; it is a principle of our Government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait; and when, if it be our sad fate, rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land, I want to see old Kentucky standing up, even in that day of dissolution—standing up with unabated strength and with the Flag of our Union in her hand—standing up on her conquered fields like the last soldier of a brave and gallant band; and then, when the Union is no more, and she stands the image of patriotism, honor, heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last; then, and not till then, I would have her consider what next is to be done for herself. My principle is, take care of the Union; compromise—do anything for it. It is the Palladium of Government. Take care of it, and it will take care of you.

Mr. President, I have occupied more of your time than I intended. I am about to part from all my friends here, whom I shall be sorry to leave. If I have offended or grieved the heart of any man, I never so intended. I have spoken what in soberness and truth I believe, and what to some extent, coming from the region which I do, I may say I know as a fact. I have endeavored to give you warning, but not to threaten. I have long ago learned not to threaten. I may warn; it is one of the duties of brotherhood; it is one of the duties of my place in the Senate to warn you of any danger I see approaching our common country. I have endeavored to do so. To-morrow, after to-morrow, and each succeeding to-morrow, brings with it new fears and new apprehensions. To my mind, rebellion and revolution seem to be epidemic in the land, and some remedy must be devised.

Mr. CRITTENDEN closed with an appeal to the Senate to pass some measure, "not of compromise, but of policy," which should bring peace to the country and allow the sunshine once more to break through the clouds and make us once again the brethren of one common family.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. COX, of Chesterfield, introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report without delay, a plan for a Convention of the Border Slave States at the earliest practicable day; also to report on the subject of the coercion of the seceded States by the Government.

Mr. LEAK, of Goochland, offered a substitute, instructing the Committee, in view of the coercive policy indicated by the President, and a long list of aggressions, to report an ordinance for Virginia to reassume all the powers she delegated to the Government, and declare herself independent, and then call a Convention of the Slaveholding States to determine what new Constitution would be necessary for the protection of their rights in a Confederacy of Slave States, and such Free States as were willing to come in.

Mr. HARVIE, of Amelia, introduced an amendment instructing the Committee to report in effect, that,

Whereas, It is plain that it is Mr. LINCOLN'S purpose to plunge the country into civil war by his coercive policy, which Virginia will resist,

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make the needful appropriations of means, and provide the necessary forces to resist and repel every attempt of the Federal authorities to hold, occupy and possess the property and places of the United States in any of the seceded States or those that may withdraw, or collect duties on imports in the same.

Mr. GOGGIN read a series of resolutions against coercive measures for the collection of the Revenue, etc; that Virginia would repel such attempts; requesting the cooperation of the Border Slave States in effecting a plan for uniting with the South, with the hope of restoring harmony to the Union, and of reforming the United States upon the basis of the Constitution modified to protect the rights of person and property in the Territories for all time; that in the event of a separation of Virginia from the Union, the Government property in Virginia ought to be resumed by her, as well for the defence of her citizens and property in particular locations, as for purposes of general defence; that while Virginia remains a member of the Union she will assume no hostile attitude towards the Government, but be prepared to repel any assaults made upon her.

The debate exhibited the effect of the inaugural to some extent. The Union men, including Messrs. Cox and GOGGIN, urged that some action was necessary, as all Virginia's previous efforts had failed. They want the opinion of the Border Slave States before determining, but contemplate no Union with the North on unequal terms.

Mr. DOBMAN, of Rockbridge, though regretting Mr. LINCOLN'S position thinks the Union men should work all the harder to oppose coercion.

The Secessionists are "death" on the Inaugural, and are for hard blows, and this feeling is apparent among the people; but the Union men will prevent hasty action in the Convention and perhaps prevent the passage of the Ordinance of Secession.

There was great excitement in the Convention all day, but an adjournment was had without taking action. The Secessionists are in better spirits.

INAUGURATION DAY.

A Brief Resume of its Happenings and a Briefer Account of the Highly Successful Inauguration Ball.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5, 1861—3 o'clock A. M.

Though the streets of the city are deserted, and no noise, save that of the occasional rapping of the watchman's club, is heard, the busy feet of the merry dancers still trip gaily on the floor of the Inauguration ball-room. Monday was, as you may imagine, an exciting day, and as well an interesting one, particularly to those who have sympathized with Republican movements, and who, being National men, were anxious that everything should pass off pleasantly and peaceably.

A brief resume of what has fallen under the eye of your correspondent may be of interest to the readers of the TIMES, who have not found all that they require under the telegraphic announcement of this evening.

For several days past the heat has been most extraordinary, the dust has been intolerably thick, and the wind remarkable for its stirring up proclivities and relentless persecution of the dust aforesaid. Old ladies versed in signs have prognosticated that on Monday the windows of heaven would be opened, and that the rain which for so long a time has been but a memory in the minds of the Washingtonians, would descend upon the head of ABRAHAM and scatter incontinently the hosts who would assemble at the Capitol to do him honor. This prophecy bid fair to eventuate in entire fulfillment, for on Monday morning clouds filled the air, dense masses of watery vapor sailed slowly across the sky, and it was very evident that a wet time might be expected. Umbrellas and overshoes were in great demand, and surtouts, which for weeks had been laid off as cumbersome articles of clothing, were hunted up, brushed up, and gotten ready for use and service Thank Heaven the rain was withheld, the clouds are dispersed, and by nine o'clock the sun had so gained the bright ascendency as to render it certain that the day on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to be inaugurated President of the United States was to be bright, cheerful, sunny, and peaceful.

The two events of the day were, of course, the inauguration ceremonies and the ball in honor of the President, in the evening. Rumors of war, of insurrection, of conspiracy, of treason, of murder and assassination, had been rife for weeks. It was certain to the eyes of many a good old man and woman that he would certainly be shot or stabbed as he rode to the Senate Chamber, and it was equally certain to the eyes of the military chieftains here in charge, that trouble might be apprehended, so much so that soldiers clad in all the panoply of war, surrounded the city, promenaded the avenues, and aided greatly in keeping up the feelings of insecurity and danger that were so prevalent among the white residents of the city. It was certain also to the minds of others that of all times in the world, this was to be the jolliest kind of a time for a row of the first water. These three classes,—the timid, the warriors and the roughs had created a public sentiment here which was prepared for anything and everything disagreeable. Still, in spite of all this preparatory state, the storm of passion was blown over, even as was the storm of rain which early in the morning had brooded over the city.

After breakfast I sauntered up towards Willard's. On the road I met hundreds of people who were hastening toward the Capitol, anxious to get seats or standing places at the Capitol steps, where the inauguration was to take place some five hours after. All sorts of men—all kinds of people—all races, all colors, all tongues, were represented in the throngs of human beings who rushed frantically up the avenue. At Willard's there was a vast collection of individuals—specimens of all sorts and conditions of men—most of whom wanted office, and if they did not their friends did for them, which is just as bad and harder to manage. The ladies were there dressed in their prettiest, arrayed most gorgeously, and all on tip-toe for what was yet to happen.

Mr. LINCOLN, the object of all solicitude and the object of all curiosity, was in his room To it no one was admitted save his immediate family, his particular friends, and Gov. SEWARD. The Senate had held over from Sunday night until Monday at noon. It was important that he should know what they had done concerning the matter at issue before the people ere he completed his Inaugural or appointed his Cabinet. At last word had been brought to him, that beyond the passing of a certain compromising measure, nothing would be done, and he at once proceeded to put the finishing touches to the Inaugural, which was looked for with much interest by thousands of people on both sides of the broad Atlantic, and which ere now has been flashed along the telegraphic wire to every hamlet in the Union, and has been read by every man, woman and child who is old enough to know the difference between Major ANDERSON and Gen TWIGGS.

Soon the sound of brass and leather announced that President BUCHANAN was approaching, and sure enough, looking from the window, we saw the old man in his barouche, surrounded by soldiers of a sanguinary appearance. In a few moments Mr. LINCOLN was with him, promptness and exact obedience to engagement being with him imperative rules of life. As he took his seat in the barouche, Mr. BUCHANAN occupying the seat of honor, Mr. LINCOLN was saluted with cheers of the most enthusiastic nature, which were continued the whole ride from the hotel to the Capitol.

The procession was like all other similar performances, gotten up for the delectation of some grand or chief marshal, and the prospective tickling of an indefinite number of assistant marshals and aids, and so on. There was a good band, a carload of pretty girls, thirty-four in all, each one of whom personated a State; militia-men, who walked like country paupers on a semi-diluted spree, and that climax of absurdities, "citizens in carriages." However, the road was lined with people, was crowded with people, and every place was occupied by some man more or less distinguished in the world of science, politics, learning, or nothing. The brass band exhausted its capabilities and the endurance of the throats of the musicians. Patriotic airs were generally played, though I noticed that "Way down South in Dixie" was a great favorite with anybody who knew what a good tune was, and, as slowly the procession moved on, the President elect was obliged, in response to repeated calls, to rise and bow with hat in hand.

In the meantime I cut across lots, so to speak, and encountered a stern old codger at the doorway of an immense temporary corridor, built expressly for the admission of the biggest kind of bugs. I knew that I was not clearly entitled to a classification of that stamp, but I also knew that the readers of the TIMES would look to me for an account of the affair, so I "pitched in." I attempted to bribe the door-keeper, but he was utterly incorruptible; and at last, as a forlorn hope, I went to the house of Senator FOOTE, the Chairman of the Committee, whose bell I had rung for the past hour. After a little coaxing, Mr FOOTE gave me a pass to no place, or any place, as I might prefer, and at once I dashed on, to the astonishment of sundry keepers, who are not accustomed to frolicsome oysters, or habits of individuals who are determined to get all that is properly within their reach. The result was, that in about five minutes I found myself on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

The Senate was in session for the last time. Many of the members were to leave their seats forever—others were ready to take them, and the Vice-President was ready to take his farewell, to resign the insignia of his office, and to reassume his position as Senator—a position to which Kentucky has just reëlected him for the term of six years. There were but few people there, few speeches, and dry ones at that, were made, until BRIGHT, of Indiana, commenced a long rigmarole about some gas company, located in some untraveled region, whose merits he argued at length, and until the striking of the noon-day hour announced that the moment of adjournment had arrived.

I will pass over the affecting scene that followed, when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his farewell speech, and swore in his successor, HAMLIN; an account of the jolly old coves, the animated mummies who compose the Supreme Tribunal of our land; the inauguration, so grand, so simple, so effective and so eminently gratifying, and the many pleasing and singular incidents of the day—that I may indulge for a few moments in a description of the Inauguration Ball.

The Inauguration Ball was a success, and not only a success, but a complete success. It was a victory achieved by a few hard-working and reliable Republicans over caste, prejudice and scoffings on one side, and fear, forebodings and disinclination on the other. A large hall, capable of accommodating say three thousand people, was erected especially for the purpose, connecting conveniently with the City Hall, whose Committee-rooms and Council-chambers were of great service for dressing-apartments and sundry other domestic purposes. The hall, which was shaped like a parallelogram, was beautifully decorated with red and white muslin, while around the walls were a number of shields, bearing the arms of the United States. A ball is a ball, and but little can be said of one that is not equally true of another, save the mentioning of the *personnel* thereof, and a description of toilettes, elegant and rare, for the delight of the ladies.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, after a hard day's work and an evening of telegraphing, I do not propose at any extended length to enter upon the details of the affair; but as the chief interest of the occasion centered upon Mr. and Mrs LINCOLN, and a few of their friends, I will give a short account of them and their appearance.

The hall was well filled by 11 o'clock with dancers impatient for the signal to commence "the mazy," but as Mr. LINCOLN had not yet arrived, it was not considered etiquette to begin A little while longer and the youngsters impatient for the pastime, started the band and at it they went. Soon, however, it was noised about that the party had arrived Dancing was for a moment suspended, and all eyes turned in the direction of the door. Presently the President appeared, leaning on the arms of Vice-President HAMLIN and Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island. His entrance was, of course, the signal for applause, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." Behind the President came a couple, the sight of whom was singular and yet eminently gratifying; singular, because so wholly unexpected, and gratifying, because it was an indication of the beginning of an era of good feeling

The parties were Mrs LINCOLN and Senator DOUGLAS. Mrs. LINCOLN appeared remarkably well; she wore a very tasteful and becoming head-dress, and a low-necked lavender silk, (I think,) of exquisite shade, perfect fit, and evident richness. Her lace was point, her jewelry was the simple diamond, and her attire such as commended itself to the good taste, the sense of propriety and the love of the beautiful of every person in the room. It was a general remark that LINCOLN was an infinitely better-looking man than he was represented, and that Mrs. LINCOLN was evidently a lady of refinement, of tact and of taste.

Of the ladies who were with her, Miss EDWARDS, of Springfield, was the most noticeable. She dressed with great elegance and equal simplicity.—what the name of the material is, I do not pretend to say or know. It was very thin, gauzy and white, looked as if it would burn very easily, and had a long row of beautiful bouquets down the front of it. That's not a very technical description of a lady's ball-dress, but it may answer every purpose just as well.

Mrs. BAKER was also dressed very elegantly. She wore a white silk, in which were embroidered flowers of exquisite color. She wore a head-dress to match, and looked well

Mrs. SEDGWICK and Miss BEAN, of New-York; Miss WILLIAMS and Miss CAMERON, of Pennsylvania; Miss CHASE, of Ohio; Miss DIXON, of Connecticut, and Miss BLAIR, of Maryland, were also "bright, particular stars." There were many others there deserving of notice, but time forbids.

They danced, talked, flirted, chatted, supped most bounteously, had a splendid time, and all that sort of thing, affording a series of items unrivaled for sketches, but as the cars are soon to go, I must close by stating that this Inauguration Ball is considered to have been one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable of any ever given in this good City of Washington HOWARD.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, March 5.

The *Whig* (conservative) says: The policy indicated towards the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the united South.

The *Enquirer* (secessionist) says: No action of our Convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must fight.

The *Dispatch* remarks: "Every Border State ought to go out of the Union in 24 hours."

Dispatches from Staunton state that the Inaugural was received with universal dissatisfaction Resistance to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

The Inaugural creates intense excitement. The Secessionists regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war. The Union men say but little, but evidently are disappointed.

IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, March 5.

There was intense excitement on the reception of the Inaugural Hundreds, hitherto for the Union, avowed boldly for revolution, if the Convention does not immediately pass the secession ordinance.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, March 5.

The *Gazette* (Union) says the Inaugural is not such a one as it wished; nor such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom Mr. LINCOLN speaks of as dissatisfied in the South

The *Sentinel* (secession) says the positions taken are a declaration of war, laying down doctrines which would reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North as a section.

IN LOUISVILLE AND ELSEWHERE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 5.

The opinions on the Inaugural at Nashville are unfavorable. It is believed that Mr. LINCOLN is determined to retake the forts and forcibly collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by its reception at Washington. The people are awaiting the document in full.

At Jackson and Columbus, Miss, and Tuscumbia, Ala., it is considered a declaration of war.

At Vicksburgh, it is regarded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

At New-Orleans, it is most generally condemned.

In this city, the Union men are rather favorably im-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM FLORENCE.

Bright Prospects in Italy—How American Politics are Regarded—Secession Unpopular among Americans Abroad—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

The prospects of Italy were never brighter than at the present moment. The elections have terminated most favorably, and all doubt and anxiety—and there was a good deal felt as to the result in the Southern Provinces, as well as in Milan and Genoa—have given way to confidence and hope. Even the opposition, small as it is, is agreed with the Government as to the main points of foreign policy. Gaeta, it is true, is a nut still uncracked; but, with the removal of the French fleet, and the blockade by the Sardinians, under Admiral PERSANO, rigidly enforced, in spite of the protest of the diplomatic corps, it must in time open by itself, if it should prove able to resist for the present CIALDINI'S blows. Naples is slowly rendering herself amenable to law. The reactionary hordes of the disbanded Bourbon soldiers, and others, have been defeated in several encounters, and GARIBALDI has been won over to the side of prudence, and has consented to adopt CAVOUR'S views—which are to avoid hurrying the new Kingdom into a war for which it is unprepared, and vainly breaking its head against the Austrian Quadrilateral; but rather to wait for what may in all probability fall by itself, without a blow, to the share of VICTOR EMANUEL, in the anticipated dissolution of the effete Austrian Empire.

All good patriots are hopeful and happy. They see, for the present, peace and the opportunity of strengthening the bonds of union but lately formed, and of receiving the blessings that they can yet hardly dare to call their own; opportunity to prove to all who are yet ignorant of them the advantages that union, and union alone, can bring—freedom of intercourse, opening of her channels of trade, abolition of the harassing restrictions of custom-house and old laws that paralyzed all commerce, foreign and domestic, freedom of thought and action, and, certainly not least, the consciousness, so new to an Italian, of each citizen, that he is a member of an independent country, with a Government able and willing to protect him in his rights, and whose flag he has the proud consciousness will be respected in whatever part of the world it may be displayed.

Some of these benefits Sardinia has known by the experience of the last ten years, during which her commerce has more than doubled in value. The Neapolitans have had no such experience, and ignorant of what may be in store for them, they are foolishly throwing obstacles in the way of the proffered blessing. If it is true that none can appreciate what they have not themselves, it is equally so that none know the full value of the advantages they possess till they have lost them.

The American, born and brought up in our hitherto peaceful country, who knows nothing of the Government except in its enforcement of the laws necessary to his well-being; who is free to do what he wishes and go whither he pleases without let or hindrance, provided only he respect the rights of others; who has never visited the Old World and seen the evils of despotic Governments, or lived among those who know not what it is to feel national pride,—such a one, when he madly talks of secession, may be pitied almost as much as blamed; for he knows not what he says. Among Americans abroad it is rare to find a disunionist. As may be easily imagined, news from home is expected with intense interest, but those from the North and the South are very differently affected by it. Southern letters, even as far North as Washington, give no hope, although the writers may be strong Unionists. This is natural enough. The feeling of hostility to the North is general; and those who do not allow this sentiment to carry them so far as to wish for a separation, yet agree with the ultras as to the righteousness of their anger, see no chance of its being appeased, and think it would be inconsistent and unpatriotic to blame them as wholly without excuse.

If I say I do not believe in the dissolution of the Union, I am told that it is impossible for me to judge, as I am entirely ignorant of the state of feeling that pervades all classes at the South. I answer, I am willing to concede all the facts, and more. My conclusions are independent of the facts, and are drawn from the general principles and conditions of human nature. Passions are transitory, and must die out sooner or later, according to the amount of fuel provided for the fire. Man's interests and necessities are coeval with the race. I can believe that, for a time, perhaps a long one, the fury against the North may drive the South to the rash acts already committed and to the rasher they are said to have contemplated. Bet, however agreeable it may be to gratify one's passions that pleasure cannot form the occupation of a lifetime. We must live. We must provide for our families. We must have security for life and property. We want strong government—strong, at least, against the rest of the world. We want our rights protected, wherever we may be. As the old Roman said: *Civis Romanus sum*, we want to be able to say: I am an American, and to feel sure that this gives us a title to respect.

I believe in all these necessities, and that they will make themselves heard and felt when the moment of anger has passed. Passion says: I want freedom from these incendiary Abolitionists. Reason asks: Will you be more free from them when the North is a foreign, perhaps a hostile country? Passion rejoins: They will not return my fugitive slaves according to the Constitution. Reason asks: Will their restoration be more probable when no Constitution requires it, and when fugitives become free on passing the frontier of the Slave States? Passion: We hate the North so much that we would rather join England or France than continue united to her. Reason: Would England do more for Slavery? She is much more opposed to it than the North, and, some fine day, she may buy your slaves at her own price, and ruin you as she did her Jamaica planters. BONAPARTE, too, you would have! Remember the *coup d'état* and Cayenne. King Log is better than King Stork. Besides, whatever he may think of *white* slavery, he does not believe in black, nor France either. A stroke of the Emperor's pen would suffice to set your slaves free, and would be a very popular act in France.

There can be no question that on all God's earth there is no non-slaveholding country that views Slavery with so lenient an eye as our Northern States. Whatever may be thought of this fact, whether favorable according to the Southern standard, or a blot on our escutcheon, as many of the North and all the rest of the world contend, it is the fact; and a fact that will have its weight when the hour comes for the South to decide with whom to risk her fate, provided that hour be not hastened. Of this, from present signs, there seems little fear.

As to the acts of violence in South Carolina, every instance of oppression and illegality is a nail in the coffin of secession. The darker the night the greater the demand for light. Things must be worse before they are better. Patriotism to one's State is held a virtue, but few will adhere to it at the price of ruin to their families. The protection of property is a primary necessity, and the voice of a Union party will be heard when driven to desperation. It is the history of such things every where in all time. Fortunate the people of the South it, instead of being forced to throw themselves into the arms of a military dictator, they can take refuge beneath the broad wings of the American eagle.

Apropos to NAPOLEON, I mentioned to a Frenchman what I had heard, viz.: That the South would prefer, rather than to unite with the North, to put herself under him. "Tell them," he answered, "they would be wiser to choose the Devil himself."

The Emperor's speech has just reached us by telegraph. That is, of course, only the plums; but the rest must be the usual batter, and cannot be supposed to help in clearing up the ambiguous phrases of the oracle. The Italians are bound to find good in whatever he says and does. His assertion that he will not espouse any quarrel not based on justice and right, they take as a compliment to their own cause. But the "profound thought," as they characterize the concluding truism, that it is the first virtue of a people to trust itself, and beware of the influence of others, they cunningly apply to themselves, and point out the wisdom of their course in insisting on unity, in spite of all obstacles thrown in its way. Now, after Austria, no one has raised more obstacles to the complete unity of Italy than the Imperial speaker himself. This hit at him with his own weapon is genuine Tuscan. None are more cunning of fence with the intellectual small sword. Their victims are like those of a celebrated headsman, who did not know of the blow till told to move their heads.

Here is a specimen of editorial amenity. It is an answer of the *Nazione* to the Abbé RICCI, an ardent Reactionist, who had written from Rome to complain of certain things said of him by that journal's Roman correspondent:

"We have received a second letter from the Abbé RICCI. We cannot publish it, because containing expressions not very evangelical, though much in use in the Roman Court, concerning our King and the Emperor of the French. We regret this most poignantly; not on our own account, nor that of the Reverend RICCI, but for our readers' sake, who would have had proof in this letter how the holy ire of RIVAROLA and Cardinal RUFFO boil up under the rope of the bellicose Abbé FARNESI. They would have seen, too, how the defenders of the inviolability of the Papal Territory speak and write of our magnanimous ally, who is their chief support. We are grateful to the Abbé RICCI for his great courtesy, and we pray him to continue his agreeable correspondence, proposing to ourselves the pleasure of thanking him *viva voce* when we shall be permitted to repair to the capital which God has destined for Italy."

The Prince Royal, with his brother, has been making a tour through Tuscany, visiting Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca and Sienna, and showing himself to his autonomous subjects, who seem right loyally disposed, in spite of their autonomy, which, judged by a secession standard, could hardly deserve the name. On their return to Florence, some balls will be expected by the citizens at their hands, in the Pitti Palace.

RICASOLI, it is said, will soon retire from the office of Governor-General of Tuscany, and will probably be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, in the coming Italian Parliament.

Proposals have been made by an engineer to throw a bridge across the Straits of Messina, binding Scylla to Charybdis, and clinching Italian union with bonds of iron. The King's Government has called for plans and drawings. If successful, VICTOR EMANUEL will have fairly earned the title of *Pontifex Maximus*, and none can gainsay then his right to stand in the shoes of the successors of St. Peter. X——Y.

FROM HONG KONG.

Trouble between Foreigners and Japanese Officials—Lord Elgin's Treaty with China—Military Affairs—Loot from Peking, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Monday, Dec. 31, 1860.

In a previous letter from Japan I took occasion to remark on the unhappy state of feeling between the foreigners residing in Sinegawa and the Japanese officials, and I at the time anticipated some serious trouble and bloodshed. This prediction has been fulfilled, and in a letter of the 3d December, from a reliable source in Kanagawa, I have the particulars of the forcible arrest and subsequent rescue of several foreigners of English and German extraction, in which a Japanese officer had an arm blown off by a shot from one of the former. The difficulty originated by the persistence of the foreign party in shooting wild fowl, which abound in great numbers in the paddy fields and lakes in the vicinity of the forts, contrary to Japanese, custom if not against Imperial laws. On the occasion alluded to the Japanese seem to have determined to test the question by making an arrest, which was effected in their usual brutal manner in such cases, and which was repelled by the merchants with determination and violence. In this they were seconded by the English Consul, Capt. VYSE; and it being a fair opportunity, also, for the Prussians to display their force, smarting under the treatment they themselves had received from the Tycoon's Government in declining to make a treaty, they accordingly proceeded with boats from their squadron containing one hundred and fifty armed men, in readiness to land at the Custom-house and assist in the rescue of a Mr. MOSS, the individual who had fired on the Japanese. My informant states that had not Mr. MOSS been finally given up, and had the English Consul hesitated a moment in calling upon the Prussians to begin hostilities, that the merchants and their employes—with some few temperate exceptions—would have seized the Governor and Vice-Governor of Sinegawa and put them to death. Some kind of a judicial investigation was going on when the mail left, assisted by the French Minister resident and the Abbé GIRARD—a most excellent missionary and a competent interpreter—and the result will probably be a refusal on the part of the English Consul to admit the indiscretion or culpability of those whose cause he defends, more aggravation and exasperation on both sides, and the end more bloodshed. The presence, however, of a respectable portion of the English Naval force on this station, which has been ordered to Winter in the Gulf of Yedo, may exercise a salutary effect in calming the foreign irritation, and perhaps in awing the Japanese themselves into better manners, united to more consideration for the rights of a class whom they hereditarily detest and despise as merchants.

Lord ELGIN'S recent treaty has been officially posted at Canton and the other open ports, and is not unfavorably received by the English here, though what may be the feeling of the Mandarins at Canton, or whether the result will be beneficial to foreign trade, remains for a little more time to develop. The English, however, are by no means pleased with the treaty of Baron GROS, as it contains an article which guarantees the restitution of property sequestered by the Chinese from French missionaries, with no limit as to time, thus giving a margin of some 300 years for a claim, the period when there is any traditionary record of a Frenchman having set foot in China. Acting under this Convention, the French Bishop of Canton, without going into minute researches to discover the value of property destroyed belonging to the Church in the past and present ages, has lumped them all for the region of Canton, and taken possession of the site of the Chinese Nero, the late Commissioner YEH'S palace, which will make a magnificent and noble domain for a Catholic Cathedral. No doubt had the English been aware of the views of their Gallic allies in this matter, they would assuredly have arranged some shadowy clause in their own treaty, and squatted down upon the vast inclosures of their old enemy YEH, without a moment's hesitation; but the French have been as much ahead of them in this, as they were in the occupation and pillage of the great Imperial Summer Palace, near Peking. With respect to military affairs, a considerable portion of the expeditionary force winter at the North, and the remainder are rapidly wending their way back to India or Europe. Transports touch here day by day with troops or commissariat stores, the latter of which are either sold for a song or given away. The troops, too—especially the French—are loaded with *loot*, and which is not sold for a song. I have had in my hands a necklace of pearls and jadi stone, 140 in number, and each pearl as large as big cherries, which a French officer sold here for £2,000 sterling, having a few more left of the same description, and all evidently the jewels of the Emperor himself. The watches found, were by the bushel. One French soldier had 85, and all of them of the rarest forms and workmanship, incrusted in pearls and diamonds, many from Breguet and Lekoy, some from London,—but all of great value. There were likewise *looted* from the Imperial store-houses more ermine and sable cloaks, and miraculously gold-embroidered robes, than would deck the fair shoulders of every woman in New-York. Much of this valuable plunder will, no doubt, find its way to Europe and America, though at least one million of dollars have been invested in it here in Hong Kong. The corvette *John Adams* sailed on the 28th for Manila and Bankok. The flag ship *Hartford* and steamer *Saginaw* still in port. TRUE BLUE.

FROM KANSAS.

Another Alarm from the Border—A Secession Army in Missouri—More Outrages on Free-State Men, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Again there must go forth the tidings of alarm from this rumor-cursed land. Again we ask the country to prepare for startling news from the Kansas border. It will be remembered that when the Governor of Missouri recalled Col. FROST'S command last Fall, he ordered a small company of volunteers to remain on the line to *protect the border*, as was said. That small company has been gradually reinforcing, until they now number about 800, and during the last few days four pieces of artillery have arrived. They are stationed at three different points, and each of the encampments flourish a secession flag. We hear nothing but threats of violence towards Kansas from them, and they frequently come over the line in small squads, reconnoitre the country, insult our people, and return again. One of the parties kidnapped a free negro last week from the vicinity of Mound City, and took him into their camp, where he remained for a day or two, when he was taken towards Arkansas. I know him to have been a free man, for I have his free papers in my care, showing that he was freed by will in Crawford County, Arkansas.

A public meeting was held in Bates County, Mo., a few days since, at which they resolved that they were for secession, regardless of what the State vote might be on that question; that they would prevent the inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that a man who was elected under a pledge to free every negro in the country should never rule over the Southern Confederacy. So beware of Bates County, Missouri.

These lower counties of our State have had intercourse with the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad at Syracuse, but recently our people have been arrested in passing to and fro; their teams have been taken, as in 1856, so that now all business is suspended in that direction. Such a state of things has greatly alarmed our people in that portion of the State, for thus far they have been as quiet and orderly as any people in the Union. No violence has occurred, or was ever contemplated, and there has been no more occasion for a standing army on our border than you have for one on the East River, to prevent your City from being invaded by Brooklyn. What can it all be for? Is the natural inquiry, and Gov. ROBINSON sends a dispatch to the Governor of Missouri, to-day, to demand an explanation for such extraordinary proceedings. Gov. JACKSON is known to be a Secessionist, and the army now on the line claims to act by his authority.

As a measure of self-protection, the citizens of three or four counties, irrespective of party, are organizing under the Militia Law, and to-day Gov. ROBINSON is commissioning the officers for some fifteen companies. Other portions of Kansas will soon follow their example, and in a short time the whole State will be in a condition for organized defence. Nobody intends to submit to the first violation of law, and as we are now a State, it is the chief desire to secure peace at home, and maintain amicable relations with our neighbors. No Kansas man will be guilty of aggression, but if we are wantonly invaded, we shall try to demean ourselves as American citizens, earnest for their rights.

It is a most humiliating reflection, however, that it will be beyond our power to sustain an armed force in the field, for want of bread. This will seriously embarrass our proceedings, but will not destroy our courage. A member of this Missouri army was recently heard to remark, that with 200 men he could drive out from Kansas the whole starving Abolition race.

A large number of Free-State men are already driven out of Missouri and they generally stop in Kansas. The largest merchant in our Southern country, has lately been driven there with his goods from Missouri. What all these proceedings mean, I am still unable to answer, and will for the present leave others, like ourselves, to await the solution of the mystery. I start to-day for the South, and will give such new evidences as bear upon the case.

Our political theatre is also more interesting than usual. Several vacancies are to be filled, for members in the new Legislature, and the Senatorial question is the chief propelling force. The Senatorial candidates are the busiest men now known, and they all count upon votes enough to elect them, as already pledged. LANE and PARROTT have joined hands, and that will result in the combination of all the other candidates in a common fight against them. From present appearances LANE will be beaten badly, and any other man who trusts his fortunes with him, will share the same fate. WINCHELL and STANTON work together on the South, and POMEROY and EWING on the north of the river, to defeat LANE and PARROTT. LANE has a load of sins upon him quite enough to sink himself and any other man, who takes voyage with him. For humanity's sake, it is hoped he will never be permitted to disgrace us in the Senate of the United States.

The Winter has broken up, and our farmers are already plowing. Everything looks promising for good crops. RANDOLPH.

Liberty in Italy and America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received by the last European steamer a letter, from which I feel at liberty to make some extracts for publication in the TIMES. It is written by one of the most distinguished jurists in the Kingdom of Sardinia, a friend of Count CAVOUR, and one of the illuminated advisers and supporters of the great Italian cause:

* * * "The affairs of Italy march on with fearful tramp. The cry for the approaching crusade is, 'God wills it!' for Italy shall be united, free and independent. In spite of all you hear about dissensions among us, or possible collisions between GARIBALDI and CAVOUR, or between either and NAPOLEON, arising chiefly in petty family jealousies, they have been nipped in the bud by statesmanship, or beneficently overruled by Providence—all of which combined are crowding us on to the great destiny which awaits us. It seems now that no obstacle can intervene to arrest our course. At all events, whatever misfortunes we may encounter, Italy will now solve the problem that has hung for so many centuries in the balances of fate—'Shall she be lost?' * * * But that your magnanimous country should be so blind to her future as to wreck her free institutions by submitting them to overthrow without hastening the emancipation of the negro. My God! Accursed be any of your citizens (if only for our sake) who shall desecrate your altars and extinguish their pure flames, which have kept burning on the eye like a western star through the darkness of our own despotism. You Americans, who lit the fires of French liberty, and half emancipated the Old World, have you not yet abandoned European servitude for a free country long enough to know that you must not now sacrifice the eternal interests of liberty to the petty clamor of negro servitude?

Liberty of one's country! To lose that! God forbid it! All Italians forbid it. Their sincerest vows have not ceased for you, but are sent across all the seas and mountains that roll or rise between us since we have heard the first note of your danger."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861. C. E. L.

— The Memphis *Enquirer* announces the death of O. E. Durivage, a once popular actor and dramatist, at his residence in Chelsea, Tenn., on Feb. 21. It is said the deceased is a native of Boston, and the son of a sister of Hon. Edward Everett.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 20. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 152, 154, 2, 13, 46, 76, 80, 95, 97, 100, 111, 123, 127, 132, 133, 140, 150, 156½, 157.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 347, 739, 853, 835, 201, 407, 411, 415, 417, 423, 429, 431, 439, 443, 471, 513, 519, 533, 537, 539. *Part II.*—Nos. 358, 272, 378, 382, 384, 350½, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 412, 416, 420.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1365, 1383, 1385, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1413. *Part II.*—Nos. 940, 942, 502, 944, 862, 794, 754, 950, 958, 960, 962, 966, 254, 260.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 328, 404, 322, 1155, 205, 514, 515, 517, 519, 520, 521, 331, 212, 304, 51. *Part II.*—Nos. 427, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 510, 512, 513, 80, 450.

Bills of Exchange—How the Ohio Life and Trust Company Paid their Debts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The Summit County Bank of Ohio vs. *the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $1,000, the amount of a certain bill of exchange.

It appears that the plaintiffs are a corporation, existing under, and by virtue of, the laws of the State of Ohio; that in July, 1857, they discounted and came into possession of a certain bill of exchange for $1,000, accepted by Messrs. Wright, Gillet & Rawson, due Oct. 15, 1857.

The plaintiffs now allege that, for the purpose of having the same collected, and for no other purpose, they sent the same on, with directions to this effect, to the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. That the said Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, being indebted to the defendant upon certain usurious contracts, transferred the said bills to the defendants, contrary to the plaintiffs' express direction; and that the defendants took the said bills chargeable with full notice of all of these facts, and of the additional fact that the plaintiffs were prohibited by the statute of Ohio from negotiating bills, except for certain specified purposes, of which this was not one. Therefore, the plaintiffs ask judgment against the defendants for the sum of $1,000, the amount of the bill.

The defendants deny that they took the bill chargeable with notice, and aver that they took it in the ordinary course of business, and therefore deny that they are liable to the plaintiffs for the amount of the same. The case is still on.

Pierrepont & Sianly for plaintiffs; Edgar L. Van Winkle for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

BAD MONEY PAYS THE FARE TO SING-SING.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Henry Wilson and Thomas McConnell, jointly indicted for forgery, were first put to the bar. They demanded a separate trial, and the prosecution proceeded against Wilson:

Officer Hanaban testified that he arrested the prisoner Wilson, on the 15th of January, in a stage, and found upon him a $3 bill on the North River Bank, here produced and identified; the counsel for the defence admitting that it was counterfeit. At the Police Court, subsequently, the witness told the prisoner that he could not make any promises; but the Magistrate promised them that if they would tell all about the money, and where it came from, he would intercede with the District-Attorney, and have them used as witnesses against other parties. The counsel for the prisoner here objected to admitting confessions made under such inducements. The Court overruled the objection, and the witness stated that the prisoner consented to tell from whom he obtained the money; he obtained it from McConnell.

August Danbury testified that the prisoner came into his store to purchase some tobacco, paying for it with a $3 bill on the North River Bank; witness took the bill out, and found it was bad; Wilson, on being told this, refused to take the tobacco, and went away.

Louis Eglinger, in whose store the last witness was a clerk, testified that he was in the store when the prisoner came there; he corroborated the account already given.

Isaac Hann testified that Wilson came to his store and bought a pair of gloves, offering a $3 bill for them; witness told him it was counterfeit, and he took it back, saying it was all the money he had.

Officer Ackerman testified that he assisted in the arrest of the prisoners; on McConnell he found about $20 of good money, in small bills, $1 or $2 each; he also found a bundle of small articles, such as three pairs of gloves, ladies' stockings, and the like.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for five years and one month.

A BAD FIND.

William Maxwell and John Watson, jointly indicted for forgery, in having in possession, with intent to utter, counterfeit bills, were next put to the bar. Officer *Roach* testified that on information that thieves were in the Hudson River Railroad dépôt he went there; suspicion was directed to the prisoners, one of whom, Watson, had a roll of bad bills, amounting to $70, in a dirty piece of newspaper, which he refused to give up, and declared to be a private letter; while thus resisting, Maxwell passed close behind Watson, who endeavored to pass the roll to him; the prisoners were then arrested; subsequent search brought to light new bills. There were no witnesses for the defence, and the counsel briefly summed up with the theory, advanced to him by Watson, that he found the package of bills in the dépôt, and thinking he had a prize, gave two of the bills to Maxwell to see if they were good. The jury took the case and gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sent to Sing Sing for five years and one month.

LEGAL DIPLOMACY—A TRIAL WARDED OFF.

Thomas McConnel, whose *confrère* was the first prisoner tried, was next put to the bar, on the same indictment. By the advice of counsel, he pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree; but as he accompanied his plea with the explanation that he made it rather than run the risk of a conviction in a higher degree, though he declared his entire innocence, the District-Attorney refused to send a man to prison without a trial, who asserted his innocence. He therefore determined to try the prisoner. Counsel for the defence asked that, as the case had been already tried in presence of all the jurors, the case might go over for the term, and so come before a new jury. The application was denied, and the Clerk proceeded to call a jury. The prisoner's counsel challenged each juror as he was called, and most of them were set aside, as having formed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. As the list of jurors was nearly exhausted, and the prisoner had by law the privilege of twenty peremptory challenges, it became apparent that a panel could not be obtained, and the case was, therefore, set aside.

SIC VINCIT GLORIA MUNDI.

Charles Munday, indicted for forgery, was next put to the bar. He pleaded not guilty; and as but one bill had been found upon him, and the question of intent being somewhat doubtful, the District-Attorney refused to press the prosecution, and the prisoner was discharged.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Charles Howard, indicted for grand larceny, was then put to the bar. *William H. Payne* testified that he was a flour and grain dealer in Harlem. On the 25th of October last he intrusted to the prisoner, his clerk, $2,000, to carry to Reelay & Co., at the foot of North Moore-street. Of this money $1,879 was in bills, the rest in specie. The prisoner returned, saying that he had delivered the specie, but had lost the bills. He was unable to tell how he had met with the loss.

Officer Jackson testified that he had had conversation with the prisoner, who made no distinct confession, but spoke of the money being out of his reach now. The witness narrated the method by which he endeavored to gain information concerning the stolen money. He caused himself to be thrust into the prisoner's cell as a burglar. After sitting there several hours, the witness told the prisoner that he was arrested for burglary. The prisoner replied that he was taken for theft. He talked in a manner indicative of guilt, but when the witness said let me have some of the money, and I will get us out of the scrapes, the prisoner replied, "Oh, I had nothing to do with the money."

The theory of the defence was that the boy had lost the bills. His cousin, Mr. Mann, testified that the prisoner had lost a note belonging to him. The witness further testified that the prisoner had always borne a good character. Other witnesses were examined on each side corroborative of the evidence given, and the case was summed up on both sides. The jury took the case, and rendered a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Jonathan Seward, Philip Lowery, William Durning, Henry King.

For Bigamy—Michael McAndrew.

For Forgery—Mary Haskell, Henry Schwartz, James Riley *alias* Wiley, James McLenan, John Leland, Thomas Lawson.

For Burglary—John Fitzsimmons.

For Larceny—Philip Smith, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, John Foster, John Riley, August Gerlach.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

PERJURY.

The United States vs. *Rudolph Blumenberg.*—The defendant was tried once on an indictment, charging him with perjury, and the Jury disagreed. The trial was called on again yesterday, but defendant's counsel not being ready, the case was postponed until next Thursday.

Surrogate's Court.

The wills of Jonathan R. Herrick, Henry L. Simmons, Mary Ann Henderson and George A. Pomeroy, were duly admitted to Probate. They contain no provisions of a public character.

The Blankman Will case.—The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES as a part of the testimony of John H. Funk in this case:

"When I got up to go, he said it could easily be settled if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate; if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate, the heirs would make no complaint: I told him I didn't want any of the money myself."

Where the pronoun "he" first occurs, it should be "I," thus making the sentence read, "*I* said," instead of "*he* said."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Haggerty et al.* vs. *De Witt et al.*—Motion for stay denied without costs.

Duffy vs. *Logan et al.*—Order settled.

Thompson vs. *Thompson.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hewitt vs. *Rink et al.*—Motion for stay of proceedings granted.

Matter of the Island City Bank.—Order gran'ed.

Krelbolf et al. vs. *Rilewolf et al.*—Report of referee confirmed.

Fairbanks vs. *Hulsey*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY J.—*Rattier* vs. *Rattier.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 5.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	94⅛	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	92⅝	
3 000	Treas. 12pc. Nts.	103⅜	
8.000	Vir. State 6s	77	
6.000	do	76⅜	
1.000	do	76¼	
4,000	N. C. State 6s	81	
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	65¼	
14,000	do	65⅜	
1,500	N. Y. St. 6's, '62	100⅜	
2,000	Brook. Cy. W. Ln.	100⅜	
2 000	Mch. So. 2d M Bs.	57	
1.000	Chic. & N. W. M.	39¾	
10	Canton Company	15	
45	Pel. & H. Canal Co.	90	
30	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	7½	
50	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	84⅜	
150	do	85	
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¼	
650	do	s30 78¼	
50	do	s60 78	
100	do	s10 78⅜	
100	do	s30 78½	
12	do	78⅜	
100	do	b30 78⅜	
100	Erie Railroad	32⅝	
100	do	b30 32⅜	
25	Hudson River R.	45¾	
100	do	45⅜	
5	do	45¾	
150	do	s30 45⅛	
50	do	s30 45⅜	
50	Harlem Railroad	15⅜	
650	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅜	
100	do	s30 39¼	
300	Reading R.	b60 45	
100	do	44¾	
380	do	44⅛	
100	do	s10 44⅜	
100	do	b10 44⅜	
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	72	
100	do	b60 72⅛	
200	do	71⅜	
50	Mich. Cent. R.	58¾	
200	do	58	
100	do	s30 57¾	
50	do	s60 58	
25	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅛	
200	do	b10 15⅜	
175	do	15⅜	
250	M. S. & N. I. g'd S.	38	
200	Ills. Cent. R. scrip	81⅛	
100	do	b60 81⅜	
100	do	81¾	
44	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	94	
600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35⅛	
100	do	b10 35⅜	
1600	do	s10 35	
800	do	35	
100	do	34⅞	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	58¾	
50	do	b10 58⅝	
505	do	58	
50	do	57⅞	
100	do	b30 58	
200	Chic. B. & Q. R.	73	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cp'n.	91¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92½	
5,000	do	93¼	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	85	
3 000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	73	
12 000	Missouri State 6's	65	
30,000	do	b30 65¼	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97¾	
2 000	do	97	
115	Pacific M. St. Co.	84	
150	do	s30 83⅞	
1000	N. York Cen. R.	77¾	
100	do	77½	
200	do	s30 77⅛	
300	do	77⅛	
200	do	s5 77	
100	do	s30 77	
50	Hud. River R.	44¼	
100	Harlem Railroad	15¾	
300	Mich. Cen. R.	56¾	
200	M. So. & N. I. G Sk.	34⅛	
500	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	58⅛	
150	do	b30 56¾	
25	Ill. Central R. S.	80	
50	do	79⅛	
100	do	79¾	
400	do	79	
200	do	78¾	
300	Galena & Chi. R.	69¾	
200	do	69½	
100	do	69⅜	
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	33⅜	
100	do	b30 33¼	
800	do	33	
50	Ch., Bur. & Quin. R.	71	
50	do	70⅛	
75	do	70	

TUESDAY, March 5—P. M.

There is a reaction against the market to-day of full 2 per cent. on the Stock Exchange, as compared with the purchases made yesterday afternoon on the telegraphic report of the Inaugural Speech of President LINCOLN. Early in the forenoon the feeling on the Street and among most of our banking people appeared to be, in the main, satisfied, both with the temper and impression of the Inaugural, and the opinion obtained that the effect upon the country generally ought to be good. On the meeting of the Exchange Board, however, the business was less active, and the tone of the market less decided than might reasonably have been looked for, and it soon became evident that the dealings were growing weaker as the call of the list progressed. At the outset the New Federal Stock was fairly supported in price, but without speculative inquiry. The State Stocks were pretty freely supplied, on orders believed to come from some of the Western Free Bankers, who are curtailing their currency and withdrawing the Stocks from the Illinois Bank Department, with the sale of which they create New-York funds. On the Railway Shares there was a moderate business only on New-York Central, the dullness of which imparted a heavy feeling to the Western speculatives. To this was added a large peremptory order to sell Toledo shares, which went down 35 ℔ cent, and subsequently sold in the afternoon as low as 33 ℔ cent. Illinois Central opened at 81½, and went down, before the close of the day, to 78½ ℔ cent. The eagerness to sell the list generally was apparent on the Street immediately on the adjournment of the morning session, and a fall of 1½ ℔ cent. on Central (the staple of speculation on the sidewalk) was accomplished in five or ten minutes. There was a subsequent rally to 77½ ℔ cent. @77½, but at these figures the supply was quite free at the Second Board, and the price returned to 77 ℔ cent. No one seemed able to trace the sudden depression to account of any political event or news, although the nature of the movement led to the suspicion of private advices from seme quarter. The New Government Stock declined to 93½ ℔ cent. at the Second Board, though not pressed on sale in large sums.

Late in the afternoon the market showed increased heaviness; sales of Illinois Central at 78¼, closing 78 bid; Toledo, 32½@33; New-York Central, 77, sales and bid.

The employment of Money at Bank is again falling off, after having been run up about two and a half millions on pledge or purchase of the New Federal Stock. The actual line of Loans and Discounts, to-day, is rather under than over the average of last week, as reported last evening on the Bank Statement. On the Street, with private lenders and the Trust offices, there is a fair inquiry, on call, at 6@7 ℔ cent. With the Discount Brokers business is very quiet in mercantile paper, owing to the absence of prime selections, most of the good bills, if not too long in date, going directly into Bank. Treasury paper is in less active request, and the rate of interest has returned to 8½ ℔ cent., after falling at one time last week to 8@8¼ ℔ cent.

The market for Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer mail closed steady at 105½@106 ℔ cent. In favorite signatures a fair business was done for the present mail, and rates were perhaps a little stiffer than they otherwise would have been but for some extravagant rumors of the amount of Gold overdue from England by the *Australasian*. We have heard nothing to authorize a larger calculation than $700,000 to $1,000,000, although as much as two millions has been rumored. Some little uneasiness is felt to-day for the safety of the steamer. The amount of Exchange made against Domestic Produce, cleared direct from New-York, and in Cotton from the Southern ports this week, is again very large, together about $10,000,000. It will be noticed that the Cotton clearances alone were 155,000 bales. The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,484,214	$2,089,372	$2,497,058
Previously reported	7,451,401	11,541,967	21,421,537
Since Jan. 1	$8,935,615	$13,631,339	$23,918,595

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since first September last, compared with the five preceding years:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS—Past Wk.	RECEIPTS—Since Sept. 1.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Gt. B.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—To Fr.	EX. FOR PAST WEEK—Oth. F. P.
1860-61	122,000	2

number of the season will exceed that of last year, diminished as it will be by the operation of the new law.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel have been quiet at former figures. Herring have been in fair demand, and have been quite firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, especially the low grades, which shippers want. Holders have offered their superfine freely and prices have not been materially altered; sales have been reported of 11,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 05@$5 15, ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25, at which rates about 4 800 bbls. changed hands; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 17½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25

Inferior to choice Extra Michigan.....5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is depressed and dropping; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, finishing inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 70 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $2 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in very moderate demand, including Layer at $2 10@$2 25, and Bunch at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ box. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been made of 75,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 50; White Western at $1 42@$1 56; Red do. at 42@$1 45; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23; North Western Club at $1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 55; and Red State at $1 28, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand, partly for shipment, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels at 58½c.@59c. for New Mixed Western, at rail-road depôt and delivered; 65½c.@67½c. for old do., in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for new yellow Southern; 68c. for straw-color do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased, at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in fair request at full rates. Sales 7,500 bushels, including Canada West, at 80c, and do East, at 75c. ₱ bushels. 1 600 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 90c. ₱ bushel, short credit. Oats have been inactive, including Canada, at 31½c.@35c.; Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 35c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 60 bales New at 26c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been more sought after at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2,362 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 4,300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, closing at 36½c @38c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts 2,524 bbls.; estimated stock 6 000 bbls. Tar has been inactive at from $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts 748 bbls.; estimated stock 4,500 bbls. Rosins has been in fair demand in bidding Common, at $1 28@$1 35. Strained at $1 35@$1 40. No. 2 at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs.; and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $1 85@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin 2 572 bbls.; estimated stock of Common 13 000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 5, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	9 222	11,248
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	15,395	10,910
Resin, bbls	55,218	48,603
Tar, bbls	11,806	6,203

OILS—The demand for the principal descriptions has been comparatively fair and at generally buoyant prices, especially for Linseed, which has recently advanced materially. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45; unbleached Sperm, at $150@$1 55; Crude Whale at 56c@57c.; bleached Whale, 58c @60c.; Olive, $1 15@$1 25; Red Oil, 52c @53c.; Lard Oil, 95c.@$1 05; Linseed at 59c.@60c.; Crude Cotton Seed Oil at 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon; Plum Oil, 8c @8½c.; Pallow Oil, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., including Mess at $17 25; and Prime at $12 75@$13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues unchanged. Lard is declining; sales, 450 tcs. and obls. 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more request at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 300 tierces, in lots, at from $3 31½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been somewhat brisker, especially for Liverpool, prices of which favor sellers. Ground closing at 55c. ₱ sack.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover and Timothy Seed at full rates. Flax Seed is plenty and dull.

SPELTER—No important sales have been effected since our last, and the market exhibits no alteration.

SUGARS—Have been more freely purchased, the reported transactions comprising 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 4¼c.@5¾c., and 382 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at from 4¼c @5¾c ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been reported of 200 bags Pepper and 750 bags Pimento on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—The week's transactions in this line Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The demand has been fair business during the past week for supplies, at previous rates; the demand is so somewhat limited, however, owing to the difficulty in procuring freight. City chandlers purchase sparingly of Country Rendered. To-day, the market remains steady for prime City in hogsheads, at 9¾c. Price this date, 1858, 11c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c."

TEAS—Have been in fair request, and prices have been well supported.

TIN—Sales of all kinds have been limited, though prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO—The demand has been less active, yet prices have been quoted firm; sales, since our last, 27 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@11c.; 44 hhds Virginia at 5c.@6c., and 137 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 17¾c @18c., chiefly at 18c. ₱ gallon, the market closing heavily at the lower rate.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, with unaltered rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¾d.@⅝d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d ₱ tierce. Also, by steamer, Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; Corn, in ship's bags, 13d. ₱ bushel; Tallow, Lard and Bacon, 50s.; Cloverseed, 55s.; and Cheese, 65s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 9½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. @3s. ₱ bbl.; Oil and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s, and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard 40s. ₱ ton; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market, Corn, (9 000 bushels,) in bulk, at 14¾d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, Wheat, (6,000 bushels,) in shipper's bags, at 52c. ₱ bushel. For North side of Cuba back to this port, six small vessels, with Sugar at 40c., and Molasses at $5.

Sales of Real Estate....MARCH 5.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Premises southwest corner of Church and Warren streets, 50x75.....$76,868 33

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
America	Boston	Liverpool	Wch 6
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch 8
Caledonian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 9
Adriatic	New-York	Southampton	Mch 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Hooker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Britain	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 16
Isaac Bell	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 21
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
Isaac Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A M. [Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P M.
Boat mails and Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this more investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$2,500 CASH—AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a staple manufacturing business fully established, safe, and exceedingly profitable business and association first-class. Address WILLIAM ST., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a grocery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY, IN COMplete running order. Apply to F. H. HOLTON, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES,
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting desirable goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
Their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $6 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal st, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY,
At retail, an immense stock of
SPRING HOSIERY,
Viz., Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.
White and Unbleached Lisle Thread,
White and Unbleached Balbriggan.
Also, a fine assortment of
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
ARE SELLING OFF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
FOR CASH,
At a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent.
J. G. & CO. will open THIS MORNING
6,000 yards of FRENCH PENO CLOTH,
Reduced from 60c. to 35c.
BEST QUALITY ALL WOOL DE LAINE,
SPRING STYLES, 46c.
REAL LACE,
Newest styles, very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All reduced.
300 SILK ROBES, $15; FORMER PRICE, $35.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
are invited to an inspection of the following prices for FRENCH CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUT TABLE GLASS, and TABLE CUTLERY,
THE DISCOUNT
upon these goods is positive y equal to
FORTY PER CENT.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	45 75
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, from	$50 to $140
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz	2 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handle Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	3 50
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen	1 80

In addition to the above, we offer the following bargains in

IRON STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of
JOHN MADDOCK & SON,
Staffordshire, England, decidedly the best goods of the class imported into this market.

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	93
White Iron-stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	87
White Iron-stone China Tea Plates, the dozen	63
White Iron-stone China Soup Tureens each	1 80
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each	63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50

These prices ought to effect a speedy clearance of the entire lot. The public may rest assured that every article offered herein will be on sale.
We are now exhibiting our new Spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing many novel designs. These goods have been produced, on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
Will favor their own interest by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No 631 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
63 cents a pair,
WARRANTED as GOOD as any $1 Glove IMPORTED.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock, and is offering unfitting corsets at $1; also, two cases Paris Worlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Handsome skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS—JUST RECEIVED FROM the recent auctions, of Black Cloths, Doeskin, Cassimere, Heavy Linen, Table Damask, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Diaper Toweling, White and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins, &c. For sale low for cash, by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 571 BROADway, beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they will open on March 4, a large assortment of Spring Bonnets, (haute nouveauté,) just arrived from Paris by the last steamer. A rich assortment of Flowers, Frames and Frames. Advantageous terms to wholesale buyers.

COAL.

COAL.—BROAD MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD and Lehigh, obtained from the most reliable sources properly screened; also Cumberland, English house, Cannel and Fallburton's Liverpool Orrel; all at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVES,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS AN ATTENDANT ON AN ELDERLY OR INVALID LADY, &c.—A Protestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take charge of children, instructing them in the rudiments of English, and do plain sewing, hoping this may meet with some kind lady's notice, as advertiser is most anxious to get employment; salary no object. Address for three days, S., care of Mrs. Kent, No. 113 West 25th-st, corner 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and to sew, or would take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 4th-st., near Ferry, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenue A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A respectable private family, a situation, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; the best City reference; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., second floor, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st, 2d floor, front, until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to attend children, by a trustworthy, faithful young woman; can produce the best of City reference as to character and competency. A note addressed to No. 229 7th-av., will meet with attention this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and to do waiting, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do up stairs work and take care of children; is a good sewer; has a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st., for two days; call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would mind children and do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; he best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st., hosiery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; country preferred; can give satisfactory references, at No. 70 North Moore-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation for an excellent chambermaid and for a good, strong girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a genteel young woman. Will do sewing. City reference can be seen for two days at 311 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all sorts of embroidery, or would take a professed waitress' place; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 106 7th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of pastry, will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; also, a first-rate laundress, who understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to a laundress place in a private family; can give good reference for either places. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 7th-av. corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, by an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist with washing, &c; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 13th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, pou try, &c.; can get up side dishes in excellent style; is also a superior baker of pastry, bread and cake, and maker of preserves. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, where applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; had 20 years' experience in the best families in this City; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 918 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced steady woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by her daughter, to do light chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., Room No. 17, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, in a first-class family, or as laundress, by a competent woman, who understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 529 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation as washer and ironer, where there is not more than three in a family, in this City. Apply at No. 268 8th-av., next door to the Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; lived two years in her last place; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 16th-st., corner 8th-av., for two days. Call at the side door.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WISHES a situation in a small genteel family as cook; good City references given. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st. basement, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 179 7th-av., corner 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to do a little washing; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two young women, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; the other as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; have no objections to the country during the Summer months; best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 146 West 18th-st, 18th-st. place, 4th floor.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—AN EASTERN GIRL, WHO IS a thorough domestic, wishes a place to cook, or would do housework in a small family; satisfactory references given; would like to engage with a family who leave town in Summer. Address L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a very good cook and baker, to a private family; she does not object to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 624 2d-av, corner of 38th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 4 9th-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; refers to her present employer, at No. 63 East 18th-st., where she can be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, CHILDREN'S NURSES, WAITER GIRLS, AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for several excellent Protestant and other servants who are very highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies whom they have served, (in the above capacities.) Ladies desirous of procuring really first-class servants, can find the most desirable ones in Brooklyn on our register. MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, who is willing to please her employer, wishes a situation; can cook, bake, wash and iron; is also an excellent dairy maid; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES employment by the day or week. Call at No. 89 West 17th st.

A GENERAL HOUSESERVANT.—A VERY tidy, smart young Protestant woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging, and will go into the country; has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted to do general housework by a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, steady and trustworthy, and well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework of a small private family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork; reference given if required. Call at No. 61 29th st., near 6th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman a situation to do general housework in a private family; good City reference given, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant widow woman, either to do the housework of a family, or the chamberwork. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122½ Franklin-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper in an hotel by a lady of much experience in the above capacity in two first-class hotels in this City; unexceptional references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; good City reference. May be seen at No 8 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway. Inquire for M. C.

A HOUSEKEEPER—CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as housekeeper in a hotel; understands jellies and preserves in all their branches; has the best of reference. Likewise, a young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a hotel; has the best of reference. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, No. 4. To be seen for three days.

A HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call or address M. K., No. 83 West 13th-st.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; City reference. Call or address No 257 7th st, between Avenues C and D.

LADIES MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman; is fully competent for any of the above duties, or would travel; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; can produce the highest testimonials, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply, this week at, or address, No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference a situation as laundress, who does up linens in style, fluting and finery, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 276 East 23d-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an first-class laundress, who does fluting and fine muslins in the neatest manner; good references given; none but gentlemen's families need apply. Call at No. 214½ West 25th-st, for two days.

A LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman a situation as laundress or cook; is willing to assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 3d-av., corner of 30th-st., in the grocery-store.

A NURSE.—WANTED—A RESPECTABLE widow woman desires a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; willing to assist in chamberwork if required; best City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 259 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 130 9th-st., two doors from Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and embroider. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 East 29th st. between 2d and 3d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG French girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; speaks good English. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl with the best City references; has lived 4 years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 117 West 34th st., for two days.

A NURSE OR WAITRESS.—A NICE SMART Protestant gir

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Who Speaks First?—Harlequin Jack—Mineral.

UNION THEATRE—Three Eras in a Woman's Life—State Secrets—Kiss in the Dark.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

CANTERBURY HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Senate assembled in extra session yesterday, for exclusively executive business. The floor and galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded, and the utmost anxiety was manifested to learn the exact truth relative to the distribution of the Cabinet appointments. After the appointment of a Committee to wait on the President to inform him of the readiness of the Senate to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, the appointments were immediately sent in, and almost unanimously confirmed, as follows:

Secretary of State	WM. H. SEWARD, of N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury	SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
Secretary of War	SIMON CAMERON, of Penn.
Secretary of the Navy	GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior	CALEB B. SMITH, of Ind.
Postmaster-General	MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.
Attorney-General	EDWARD BATES, of Mo.

The only names upon which the vote was not unanimous were those of Messrs. BATES, of Missouri, and BLAIR, of Maryland. The objection to these gentlemen came from some four or five of the more radical Republicans, who refused to countenance the selection of constitutional advisers for Mr. LINCOLN from Slave States.

Several of the State delegations in Washington yesterday called upon President LINCOLN and paid their respects—among them those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. To the latter Mr. LINCOLN made a short address, in response to the assurance of their spokesman that Massachusetts would indorse the Inaugural, in which he declared his intention to so administer the Government that the charge of sectionalism could not properly be brought against him. Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, also received calls from various delegations, among them the Illinoisians, to whom he made a brief speech. The interview was a very interesting one, and indicative of the respect and confidence with which Mr. SEWARD is regarded by the people of the West.

The report announcing the refusal of Capt. HILL to surrender Fort Brown, in Texas, in accordance with the instructions of the traitor TWIGGS, proves to be true. A dispatch from New Orleans states that at last accounts he was actively preparing for defence, and that State troops were concentrating in the neighborhood. Meantime the disgraced TWIGGS has arrived in New-Orleans, and has received a public ovation at the hands of the Secessionists in that City. A telegram also announces the seizure by Texas of the revenue cutter *Dodge*.

Ex-President BUCHANAN left Washington for Wheatland yesterday afternoon. He was escorted to the railroad depôt by four companies of military, together with a committee of citizens, and was bidden farewell with various demonstrations of respect. Mr. BUCHANAN was apparently much affected on the occasion.

Returns from sixty-two out of the eighty-four Counties of North Carolina have been received, which indicate the election of sixty-five Unionists and only thirty-three Secessionists as delegates to a State Convention, should it be decided to hold one, which will probably have to be determined by the official count. The whole number of delegates to the Convention will consist of about 130, and the returns still to come in from twenty-two Counties cannot possibly overcome the Union majority.

Advices from Arkansas, by way of Louisville, announce the assembling of the State Convention on the 4th inst., and the election of Union officers by six majority. This indicates that the hopes of the Secessionists in that State have been defeated.

In the Missouri Convention, yesterday, resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee to inform the Commissioner from Georgia that Missouri dissents from the position taken by that State, and very kindly, but emphatically, declines to share the honors of secession with her. Resolutions were read in favor of sending a copy of the St. Louis protest against coercion to the President.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, a resolution was introduced in favor of a speedy Convention of the Border Slave States. A substitute was presented in favor of the secession of the State and a Convention of the Slaveholding States. An amendment was offered declaring that it was plain that Mr. LINCOLN'S purpose was to plunge the country into civil war, that Virginia will resist coercion, and calling on the Legislature to make the needful appropriations for forcibly opposing every attempt of the Federal authorities to hold, occupy, and possess the property of the United States in any seceding States, or collect duties on imports within them. Yet another series of resolutions was read opposing coercive measures, and requesting the cooperation of the Border Slave States in uniting with the South in an effort at reforming the United States upon the basis of the Constitution modified so as to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories. There was great excitement in the Convention all day, but no action was had on any of the propositions.

The highly important and difficult duty of determining upon the flag for the "Confederated States of America," has at last been performed by the "Congress" in session at Montgomery. No description of it has yet reached us, though it was hoisted over the "Capitol" on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Almost the entire time of the "Congress" is spent in secret session.

The Republican Central Club had a spirited discussion last night over a resolution, offered by Mr. TOUSEY, declaring it to be the duty of the Administration to retake all the forts and other property which had been seized by the seceders. Mr. RAYMOND offered a substitute, expressing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, and pledging a cordial support to any measures he might adopt. After a short debate, Mr. C. S. SPENCER offered another amendment, expressing the belief that the sentiment of the Republicans of the State was in favor of retaking the forts. He desired this to be adopted together with Mr. RAYMOND'S amendment. Mr. R. insisted, however, on having the vote taken on his substitute first, whereupon Mr. TOUSEY, by consent, withdrew his resolution, and Mr. SPENCER offered his in its place. Mr. RAYMOND then offered his as a substitute, and it was adopted. Mr. SPENCER then offered his as an independent resolution, and it was adopted also. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the most prompt and decided measures of coercion; but a general willingness was finally expressed to await the action of the President.

The schooner *Mary Alice*, which arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, P. R., reports that she left at that port the *Onward*, a British bark, just arrived from Georgetown, S. C. She was to sail next day, but had been obliged to enter under protest as she had a clearance from the Republic of South Carolina. The Spaniards evidently are not yet aware of the existence of any such nationality. South Carolina should immediately send a man-of-war to chastise them for their ignorance.

The New-York State Senate was not in session yesterday. In the Assembly there was a morning and an evening session. In Committee of the Whole the bill to impose tolls on the Railroads of the State was considered at length. A discussion took place upon motions to amend it so as to restrict its operation, as far as the Erie Railroad is concerned. Progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 7½ P. M. The bill granting special privileges to the South Side (L. I.) Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading.

Important official dispatches from Mexico have been received at the State Department, which announces the appointment of Gen. URAGA, formerly Minister to Prussia, to represent the Mexican Government at Washington. The remnants of the Church Party, under ZULOAGA and VICAIRO, had suffered another defeat, and would make no further effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes. The differences with the English Minister had been amicably arranged—the Government agreeing to pay back the money taken by DEGOLLADO, in the course of four months, and the money of the British bondholders, stolen by the agents of MIRAMON, to be made good out of the personal property of those who authorized the theft, attachments being already issued for that purpose. The difficulty with Spain relative to the expulsion of Señor PACHECO, remained unsettled. It was thought that the Presidential election would have to be determined by Congress.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, arrived here yesteredy afternoon. She brings later news from the South Pacific and Central America. A difficulty is anticipated between Peru and Ecuador. In Nicaragua it was the prevailing opinion that the murderer of JOSEPH L. WHITE would be acquitted.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last night at the rooms in the Second-avenue, when, after the presentation of some interesting gifts, a paper on "the History of the Inquisition in America," was read by Dr FISCHER, and attentively listened to and justly appreciated by a large audience. The expected proceedings, in memory of the late Dr. FRANCIS were deferred till the next meeting.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, there were several convictions for forgery, and the prisoners were sentenced for various terms to Sing Sing. There was one acquittal on an indictment for grand larceny.

The Stock Exchange fell 2@2¼ ₱ cent yesterday, on the speculative Share list, as compared with the first sales on receipt of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural on Monday afternoon. New-York Central closed 77 ₱ cent. The new Federal Stock fell 1 ₱ cent., closing 93¼ ₱ cent. Money is in less actual employment at Bank this week than last. Exchange on London for the Boston mail closed 105½@106 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were more sought after, especially by shippers, yesterday, at a shade lower prices for Flour, but steady rates for Wheat and Corn; and fair freight engagements were reported for Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Havre. Cotton was inactive, and prices were unsettled. Provisions, Whisky, Hops, Fish, Candles, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were less freely dealt in. Laguayra Coffee and Cuba Sugars were in fair demand. The movements in other kinds of produce were productive of no important changes in prices.

The Cattle Markets are again sparingly supplied. Only about 2,500 head were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, but some 300 more were expected. The cattle received this week have arrived so scatteringly as to derange the regular trade, and buyers were inclined to hold off until all were in. Business was, therefore, dull, although a slight advance from last week's rates may be noted. Most of the good cattle brought 9c @9¼c ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. There is an active inquiry for working oxen, at $125 to $150 ₱ pair.

The President's Position.

We have been indulging the hope that, after the inauguration, the *Journal of Commerce* would recognize the duty of supporting the Government of the United States in all fair and proper efforts to defend its own existence—whatever it might think of the political principles of the Republican party. But we have been mistaken. The *Journal* is not at all satisfied with the President's Inaugural, and its main point of objection to it lies in the fact, that it recognizes the Government of the United States as an existing Government! To show that we do the *Journal* no injustice, we copy from its comments the following:

"The President puts forth earnest professions of love for the Union, and places *justly and properly* much stress upon his duty to preserve it and to execute the laws. But he commits the practical error of setting up the theory of *an unbroken Union* against the stubborn fact of a divided and dissevered one. He proceeds upon this false assumption—false in practical fact, however correct in mere theoretical reasoning—to speak of enforcing the laws and collecting the revenue *in all the States*—a measure which, in the existing relations of the seceded States to the Union, is *nothing less than a proclamation of war.*"

We venture to characterize this as most extraordinary doctrine. Mr. LINCOLN was just about to take a solemn oath to maintain and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws of the United States,—yet the *Journal of Commerce* denounces the intimation that he intends to *keep* that oath, as "nothing less than a proclamation of war." Has not every President taken precisely the same oath, and made precisely the same promise? Yet when before did anybody ever see in that act anything like a "proclamation of war?"

But circumstances are changed, it may be said: and the character of the act changes with them. The fact that seven States have seceded, and that they will resist the execution of the laws, renders the promise to execute them a hostile act. But, we submit, this does not follow; the only hostility there is in the case is with the seceded States:—it is *their* hostility against the Government, not that of the Government against them.

We should like to know from the *Journal of Commerce* what possible ground Mr. LINCOLN could have taken on this point other than he did take. He was sworn to support the Government,—how could he refuse to recognize its existence? The very object of his taking the office was to protect and defend the Constitution;—how could he possibly treat it as without force or validity? The *Journal* intimates that he ought to have admitted the actual and legal disruption of the Union,—the formation of a new Confederacy, and its claim to a position of independent equality and sovereignty towards the United States. What authority had he to do any such thing? He was elected President *of the United States.* He was proclaimed by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in due conformity with all constitutional forms and requirements, to have been duly elected to that office,—and to *none other;*—to the Presidency of the whole Union,—not of any part of it;—and Chief Justice TANEY administered to him the oath by which he solemnly pledged himself to perform all the duties of that office. By what authority, on what pretext, could he possibly ignore any part of those duties, or decline to perform them in any part of the Union?

If the position of the *Journal* is right, Mr. LINCOLN should not have taken the oath of office at all. If he ought not to have held to the "theory of an unbroken Union," then he had no business to take the oath, or enter upon the Presidency of such a Union. The only "theory,"—the only legal *status* of fact, with which he had anything to do, or which he had any right to recognize, was that of an "unbroken Union." The Southern Confederacy must be recognized as an independent Sovereignty, by the supreme authority of the United States, before the President can so regard it;—and in requiring him thus to recognize it now, the *Journal* requires the President to betray his official trust, to take an oath which he did not mean to keep, and to betray the Government he had just sworn to support.

We do not see how Mr. LINCOLN could possibly have said less than he did, without virtually abdicating the Presidency. The practical results of the course which the *Journal* thinks he should have adopted, would have been as ruinous as its theory would have been false. If he had promised *not* to collect the revenue in any seceded State, how long would New-York have been content to pay duties? How long could we maintain even the semblance of Government, while free-trade was the law of one section and imposts of the other?

Mr. LINCOLN has only performed a plain and inevitable duty in pledging himself to sustain the Constitution and execute the laws. Of the degree and kind of force which he will bring to the performance of that duty, he remains the judge,—and we believe the issue is safe in his discretion. We have no apprehension that he will run the risks of bloodshed and war for any inadequate object. We do not believe he will attempt to retake forts which we do not need, at a cost infinitely beyond the material or moral value of their capture. And he has already declared that he will waive the enforcement of the laws in districts where local agents cannot be employed, and where the interests of the country at large are not involved. We have full faith in the practical wisdom and conciliatory temper of President LINCOLN.

Appointments to Office by the New Administration.

We are almost the only country in which appointments to office, from the highest to lowest, are made without the least reference to qualifications. The excellency of our Government seems to be entirely *negative*—in the freedom allowed to individual energy and enterprise, which have achieved results that are really the admiration of the world. But the moment it takes a step in a *positive* direction, all faculty is at an end, rendering it to foreigners an object of censure, from its imbecility and weakness—in striking contrast to the universal admiration bestowed upon the people. This is mainly owing to the fact, that since the advent of Jacksonism, the whole power and patronage of Government have been wielded for the reward of *political* partisanship.

In obedience to the precedent he established, the division of the spoils commences with the selection of the Cabinet, in the appointment of which the country is mapped out into seven great political districts, each one to receive its share. The confidential advisers of the President, the heads of the departments, are selected for the political services they assume to have rendered, or to placate or secure the coöperation of a political faction. Their arrangement in the Cabinet is a mere matter of convenience or accident, and the order at last hit upon, might without any impropriety be entirely reversed. Take, for example, the Secretaries of the Navy. For the last twenty years the persons filling this office could not correctly name the appointments of a sail-boat. Nearest in time is Mr. TOUCEY, from the interior of Connecticut. He succeeded to a gentleman hailing from the sand-hills of North Carolina, and this one to a gentleman from Central Virginia; not one of whom knew, practically, any more about their duties than they did about the Sanscrit language. What was the consequence? They were at once, like all other *flats* with a plenty of money, regarded as fit subjects to be *plucked*. Every kind of imposition, consequently, is practiced upon them with entire impunity. If Government wanted vessels to purchase or charter, the most worthless things are palmed off upon the Department at enormous sums. Experts are employed for this very purpose. We have only to refer, in proof, to the purchases made in the Mexican War and in the Paraguay Expedition. Our sailing ships-of-war are constructed of such unsuitable materials as to be unserviceable almost from the moment they are launched. The war-steamers are such slow hulks that they could never get near, nor escape from an enemy, and would not be tolerated in our commercial marine. The vice runs through everything. Their engines are so constructed that no power can be got out of them, nor can they be kept in repair even with their slow rate of speed. Were not our commercial marine better constructed or managed, foreigners would do all our carrying trade. A merchant could not live a month, conducting his business as Government conducts theirs, intrusting everything to ignorant and often corrupt agents. The result is that no matter how much of a navy we have, it must always be rebuilt before it can go into service. In this way millions are annually wasted, which might be saved, if it could be put in charge of persons of experience, selected for their qualifications, instead of political partisanship, and who would manage it as they would their own affairs.

So with the Secretaryship of the Treasury, a post that should be filled with a man of the widest financial experience, and whose good sense would command the confidence of moneyed men. Contrast such a man with COBB, base, ignorant and treacherous. He brought the Southern wing of the Democracy to Mr. BUCHANAN'S support, and as a reward, was intrusted with the purse, which is the life-blood of the nation which he sought to betray. FLOYD, who was appointed on the same principle, had his acts as Governor of Virginia twice made the subject of investigation of a Special Committee, on the ground of his alleged dishonesty. Where best known, he had not, when appointed, the least standing as an honest man. THOMPSON'S blundering and unbusiness-like conduct has just cost the country nearly a million of dollars.

The subordinate appointments are all made in the same way. A long recitation of party services, backed by a long petition, often, we are ashamed to say, of respectable names, is the sole certificate to which any attention is paid. The more imposing such evidence, the less, generally, the degree of merit; for importunity can get the signature of almost any man in New-York,—and people are importunate just to the degree that they lack self-respect. Almost the whole corps of office-holders of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration are of this class. Persons are often intrusted with millions of public money who would not be trusted with the charge of a dollar belonging to an individual; and men are allowed to fill the most important stations, who could not, in the most menial capacity, get inside a respectable establishment. By such have the greater part of the revenues of Government been habitually either stolen or wasted.

These abuses really had quite as much weight in breaking down Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, as its misdeeds on the subject of Slavery. Thousands and tens of thousands throughout the North, who had but little sympathy with the Republican Party in regard to the Slavery question, voted for LINCOLN because they hoped thus to arrest the downward progress of the Government in the respects we have named. The abuse had become outrageous and unendurable. The people had become disgusted at seeing the mere bullies and bravos of partisan warfare, put into the most honorable and responsible posts of public service.

The new Administration has a duty to perform in this matter from which we hope it will not shrink. It has, in the first place, to cleanse that Augean stable,—the public service,—from the mass of reeking corruption and imbecility which has been allowed to accumulate. The Government requires, for its honor as well as its efficient service, new agents and representatives in every department of its affairs. But it also requires that these agents should be selected on a different principle, and from a different class of men, than those that have hitherto been exclusively regarded. We do not deny or doubt that political considerations must have very great weight in the selection of Government office-holders. It is perfectly just and right that the new selections should be mainly made from the ranks of that party which has the responsibility of the Government. *But let not the worst men of that party be taken as its representatives.* Partisans who have done service at the polls may deserve and demand a just reward; but they have no right to demand high posts of public trust as the recompense of their labors. Let them be paid,—and paid liberally,—but in some other coin than the honor and welfare of the country. We want no repetition of the policy which makes the course, vulgar, characterless Captain of a rowdy political club, Marshal of this Judicial District, and rewards a reckless Ward pugilist for service at primary meetings, by putting the interests and property of the public under his charge.

The American people have boundless faith in the honesty, the conscientious patriotism, the high-toned devotion to the public good of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and while they expect him to maintain the principles and promote the interests of the party which elected him, they expect him to do this by guarding the honor and promoting the welfare of the country whose destiny is committed to his charge.

The Mercury in the Shade.

If there be anything delightful in this base world of muddles and paradoxes, it is to see a journal—an arguing, debating, defending, representative journal—lay down one course of principle and then stick to it—as is *not* done, we are sorry to say, by our friend the Charleston *Mercury*, when it pens the following, after eulogizing "the sensible and manly course" of Gen. TWIGGS:

"Gen. TWIGGS owes no allegiance and no gratitude to the North. He received his military education, as a citizen of Georgia, at a school established and supported in part, and more than proportionally, by Georgia. It was Georgia that gave him the appointment and educated him for his profession. It was through her influence he entered, as a citizen of Georgia, upon that profession in the common army of the United States. He has never transferred his domicil, citizenship or allegiance to any other State."

Stop there! Now, if Gen. TWIGGS owes no allegiance to the United States, *because* he was educated in Georgia and otherwise bred and fed there, it follows very naturally, as it strikes us, that if he had been educated at West Point, that he should have, by the most honest interpretation of the *Mercury's* argument, have stuck to the United States. Turn and twist it over a thousand times and you'll make nothing else from such a premise. Nay, it very strictly follows that all persons who have entered the United States Army or Navy, and there learned anything, have no right to leave on any pretence whatever.

We are perfectly aware that the *Mercury* will promptly evade this argument by urging that the great proportion of Southerners in our army and navy, numbers,—especially of those who have seceded—never did learn anything to speak of. This we cheerfully admit. It is very evident that such of them as have scrambled away at the very first blast of the secession cow-horn, never learned those very first principles of honor, manliness and principle which constitute the best part of the education of an officer and a gentleman. They have remained grossly ignorant of by far the most essential part of their education. They have shown themselves blind as bats to the effect which their infamy must in a very few years have on their families, and on their later descendants. They are so illiterate as not to be able to read what History must inevitably write of them. And they seem to forget that we live in an age when everything is remembered, revived, printed, classified and booked. The course of Time is not towards Slavery, but towards Free-labor,—and Heaven help his memory who swims against it.

Be it observed, that TWIGGS, according to the *Mercury*, is right only upon the ground that he never transferred his allegiance to a quarter where it was not due. We cheerfully admit that this is a proper ground to take—we simply deny that he did not transfer his allegiance. And we trust that this new ground assumed by the secession organ may speedily be made known to all those who, having taken an oath of allegiance to Uncle Sam, or who having been educated by him, have mistakenly withdrawn into secession service. Come back, gentlemen; come back—if you can! If you cannot, remember at least that you have, according to your leading organ, done very wrong. This is in its own words "a plain, unvarnished tale, that will bear criticism," and you would do well to act accordingly.

CHEAP HOMES AND CHEAP FARES.—If there is any subject which comes as a stumbling-block in the way of modern philanthropy, it is homes for the poor. It is in the crowded, filthy and dark tenement-house that vice and degradation flourish most. Yet how provide the poor with homes? LOUIS NAPOLEON builds them, London philanthropists attempt to build them, and it is found that the number who are accommodated are a mere drop in the bucket. Clearly the only way is to enable the poor to build their own homes, or to enlarge every facility for so doing.

But where is *the land?* A poor man can, through a building association, or by his own savings, generally hope to erect a cottage, or a cheap three-story brick house, such as are inhabited by scores of thousands of mechanics in Philadelphia. There is no land, however, for cheap houses to be had in New-York, and poor men are loath to invest joint earnings in building "phalanxes" and similar socialistic edifices. One way remains. When railroads and steamboats abound, and the fare is a mere trifle, then the working-man can, like the wealthy, live where ground is cheap. This he cannot do at present. Five cents going and returning is ten cents a day—a serious deduction from a dollar. If the reader, whose income may be ten thousand dollars, were required to sacrifice one thousand for daily rail-car rides, he would, possibly, complain. And if he had been hard at work, say as a porter or hodman, he might think that even to pay five cents per transit and be obliged to stand up, shaking severely the while, is rather exorbitant.

The truth is, and much philanthropic observation has confirmed it, cheap Railroad fare is inconceivably more conducive to ameliorating the condition of the poor in cities than any other reform of the same simplicity. If our local philanthropists wish to root out vice, let them go to work heart and soul and advocate two and three cent fare. Let them not stand upon the order of their going, but go at it at once. They have it in their power to thus inaugurate the greatest good work ever undertaken for the suffering poor of New-York, and to diminish the terrible mortality among children which would be promptly diminished if these children were born and brought up a few miles distant from the pest-houses where they now languish and perish amid the foulest corruption.

The Channels of Commerce.

The seceding States are beginning to experience some of the difficulties which interfere with the sudden revolution they have been meditating in the laws of trade. The difficulties at their Atlantic seaports have destroyed their commerce, and defeated their project of coercing the rest of the world into the immediate recognition of their independence.

In the Montgomery Convention Mr. T. R. R. COBB, on bringing forward his resolution to impose an export duty on all raw cotton exported by any other channel than the seaports of the seceding States, made the following remarks:

"It is a fact that some of the cotton now produced in this Confederacy is *already seeking a new channel to the sea.* We are informed that at Pittsburgh, Pa., more than 20,000 bales of cotton have already been received and conveyed thither up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. We are also informed that more than 20,000 bales of cotton from Rome, Ga., have been sent by railroad to seek a port at Norfolk and Alexandria. We are further informed that the directors of the railroads communicating with the principal lines in our territory are now concerting schemes for the purpose of reducing freights on those roads, in order, in that way, to entice our cotton to markets in Northern ports. The result of such a course, if successful, would, in the first place, necessarily be to make the blockade of our *ports a matter of no importance to foreign nations; secondly, it would destroy all commerce with our own sea-ports*, and thirdly, and most important of all, it would compel us *to receive all the imported goods we might need after paying duties on them in New-York City.* These considerations have induced me to offer this resolution of inquiry."

Mr. COBB'S remedy for this state of things is to impose a duty on all cotton leaving the States by these new channels. He hopes thus to force trade back into the old ones. But why did it leave them? Simply because the expense of using them had become too great. The destruction of buoys and lights, the chances of confiscation, the expense and dangers of conflicting jurisdiction, and the other embarrassments created by the action of the seceding States, had so increased the rates of insurance and other expenses of navigation as to make the commerce by the old routes unprofitable. Mr. COBB proposes to make commerce by the new routes equally expensive. That he may do,—but he will only succeed in loading the trade of the South with fresh burdens.

Suppose he should succeed in stopping it altogether,—in preventing the export of cotton entirely from the Southern States. How would those who raise it find the means of living? How would they be enabled to meet the heavy expenditures which the necessities of the new Government will render imperative? Just when they need money most, the South proposes to destroy its business and cut off all means of paying these exactions! We trust they will be allowed to make satisfactory trial of this novel experiment.

A Bloody Programme.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is playing a very bold, but a very hazardous game, in the interest of secession. It is insisting that the Gulf States shall immediately attack Forts Sumter and Pickens, as the only mode of securing the coöperation of Virgina. The fact that "the Confederate Government still permits the occupation of forts by Federal troops," the *Enquirer* urges, is the great argument on which the Unionists of Virginia rest their hopes of reconstruction.

The *Enquirer* thus closes its appeal:

"Now, the action of Virginia will most probably decide the position of all the States of the Southern Border. By most inconvenient *misunderstandings*, between voters and candidates, a large body, *perhaps a majority of the delegates*, have been elected to the Convention now assembled at Richmond, who indicate a tone and temper very much at variance with the sentiments of their constituents. *We very much fear that these delegates are disposed to try the experiment at least of moral coercion to be applied to the Gulf States*, in the expectation, real or pretended, that these States can thus be dragged back into the Union on terms of submission to Black Republican rule. It is a nice game—hard to play in Virginia—still it is possible, so long as the Submissionists are permitted to point to the fact that the Southern States are even now submitting to actual invasion. *Let the Confederate States once appeal to arms for resistance to invasion, and the Submissionist programme loses its last prop on the Border States.*"

It is not easy to say whether weakness or wickedness predominates in this bloody programme. The Gulf States are urged to plunge themselves and the country into the unutterable horrors of civil war, in order to *overbear the majority* in the Richmond Convention! For purely political purposes,—in order to reverse the sentiment, and to defeat the action, of the delegates of the people,—the *Enquirer* insists that thousands of the citizens of the Gulf States shall sacrifice their lives, and that the whole country shall be plunged into war.

We trust there is manliness and good sense enough left in Virginia to give to such bloody instructions the rebuke they merit. We have seen nothing more utterly brutal and profligate, since the first French Revolution. The worst excesses of the Reign of Terror can show nothing worse.

AN INVITING PROSPECT.—We expressed the opinion a few days since that unless the Republicans preserved the Union, on such a just and liberal basis as they can lay down, the Democrats will do it by conceding everything which the South may demand. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* copied the remark, and indorsed it as true, and we find, in another Democratic journal, the *News* of this City, the following indication of intentions on this subject:

"Whenever the Southern States arrange their Government and Constitution *exactly to suit themselves, it will doubtless suit every Democrat and liberal man of the North.* We care not in what manner they shield their rights to property in negroes—care not what may be their views of the African race, or what they engraft on their present Constitution to protect themselves in full and undisturbed possession of this class of property. *When this is completed, and the South is satisfied with it, then we shall advocate this and other Northern States joining the Southern Confederacy.*"

This is liberal, certainly. Last Spring the Democrats of the North imagined they were entitled to a voice in the affairs of the Government. They went to Charleston filled with this fancy,—that they had something to say about the Constitution as well as their Southern brethren. And they even went so far as to deny the right of the latter to interpret the Constitution with exclusive reference to their own opinions and interests.

But it seems they have been cured of those fancies. They have abandoned all claim to any voice or opinion in the premises. The South will be good enough to make a Constitution to *suit themselves.* The Democrats of the North promise to accept it, without objection or inquiry of any kind.

We do not think the Union will be reconstructed upon precisely *that* basis.

RECRIMINATION ON WRONG PREMISES.—The Mobile *Register* takes exception to certain of our comments on the great Floyd-Russell larcenies, recently developed in the War and Interior Departments at Washington; but, to the credit of the *Register* be it added, that it makes no attempt to deny the justice of the charges advanced against the fugitive felon who was, until within a few months ago, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War. Its apology for FLOYD is of the "you're another" style of logic; and this peculiarly feminine plea is set up on the assumption that "a Mr. JAY GIBBONS, an honorable member of the New-York Legislature," who is now charged with having attempted to extort a bribe for his vote on a private bill, is, as the *Register* "will venture to say, a Republican of the most kinky wool."

How a Cabinet Officer is to be relieved from charges of participation in thefts and the issue of spurious securities, by the allegation, even if proved, that a Republican Member of Assembly in the State of New-York had attempted to obtain corrupt consideration for his vote, we are at a loss to imagine. But unhappily for the *Register*, Mr. JAY GIBBONS is not "a Republican of the most kinky wool;" is not a Republican at all, in fact, and consequently has no political wool to be "kinky" with. He is a Democrat of the straight-out type, elected by Democratic votes in a Democratic county. The *Register* must look better to its facts in future before advancing the "you're another" argument as a cloak for the sins of its political favorites.

AN ACCESSION TO SECESSION.—The principal chief of the Choctaw nation has issued a message urging his people, and the several Indian tribes composing the nation, to join the Southern Confederacy and send delegates to the Southern Congress. His advice has been followed,—the General Council having passed a series of resolutions to the same effect.

The Chief also recommends the sending of Commissioners to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and to look after the security of their moneyed investments. These inquiries can be much better conducted at the Southern Congress;—for the Seceders took most of the Indian Bonds with them before they left Washington. We hope the Choctaws will be satisfied with their new security.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL.—As a general thing President LINCOLN'S Inaugural is well received. It is only in the more ultra partisan journals, and in one or two that live by promoting dissension and commotion, that its sentiments are regarded as other than just and conciliatory. While the position he has taken in regard to the rights of the Government is firm and impregnable, he reserves the right, and proclaims the purpose, of adapting the means of vindicating those rights to the emergencies and contingencies of the hour.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY—DR. FISCHER ON THE INQUISITION IN AMERICA.

The regular stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held yesterday evening at the Society Rooms, Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, the President, LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., in the chair. There was a full attendance, and the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, Dr. OSGOOD reported the receipt of some valuable documents, instancing in particular a letter from Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, written in his 90th year, and addressed to him, the speaker, its subject being the present critical state of the Union. Coming from such a venerable person, Dr. OSGOOD thought it was worthy of preservation in the archives of the Society. An amphora, brought from Alexandria by Capt. SIMPSON, was also presented, as likewise was a curious pitcher that was said to have belonged to WASHINGTON, made in England during the first year of his administration, and which was ornamented with an admirable likeness of the Great Father of his Country. Several of these pitchers were made at that time, but that presented to the Society last night is believed to be the only perfect specimen in existence. In donating it, Dr. OSGOOD offered as a sentiment: "May Americans never forget to look upon the face of WASHINGTON, or cease to drink living waters out of his pitcher."

WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq., in consideration of services rendered in the addition of the Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities to the Museum of the Society, was elected a life member.

The paper of the evening was then read by Dr. FISCHER. Its subject was "The History of the Inquisition in America." COLUMBUS, he said, pointed out to FERDINAND and ISABELLA, on his return to Spain, the vast area that in the new Continent was opened to the zeal of the Church in the conversion of the Indians. Accordingly twelve Spanish priests were commissioned to the work, but were enjoined to abstain from all means of annoyance and molestation. Subsequently, under FERDINAND the Fifth, the work of proselytism having poorly succeeded, other priests left Spain for the Western Continent, with the view of establishing the Inquisition in the New World, and an Act passed May 7, 1516, appointed the Bishop of Cuba to the office of Grand Inquisitor. The Bishop, however, did not like the task, and three years afterwards the Bishop of Porto Rico was appointed in his place, and made the Indians his especial care. The earliest missionaries, in their ardor to make proselytes, admitted them into the Church before they were able to understand the first principles of the Christian faith or duty. A single clergyman baptised in one day 5,000 Mexicans, and in one year 4,000,000 were admitted into the bosom of the Church. These retained a veneration for their own superstitions, and when they thought themselves out of the reach of the Spaniards, met to celebrate their heathen rites. Several interesting instances of this nature are narrated by PRESCOTT. The first notice that we have of an Inquisition in connection with this country, was organized on shipboard for the purpose of detecting heretics on the high seas; but this was abandoned because it interfered with navigation. Afterwards PHILIP II. directed the attention of the American authorities to the heresy of Protestantism, and ordered it to be punished as it was in Spain. The first *auto de fé* took place in Mexico in 1574. Protestants and Israelites had come to America, enticed by the liberality of the Government in secular matters, but most of them were publicly burnt, with imposing ceremonies. The Portuguese Government did not follow the example of Spain, and in Brazil no regularly organized Inquisition existed. Those suspected of Protestantism were sent to Portugal to be tried, and if found guilty, to suffer the penalties attached to that crime.

Dr. FISCHER proceeded to narrate in detail the history of the "American dramatist," ANTONIO JOSE, the Jew, who wrote his plays in a dungeon, where he was confined by King JOHN V., and was subsequently burnt alive for his attachment to the faith of his fathers. His works have been repeatedly published, but without the name of their author, and his fate has been made the subject of a Portuguese drama. He was the most notable victim of the American Inquisition, and his history and martyrdom are of unusual interest.

At the conclusion of Dr. FISCHER'S address, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD stated to the meeting that those having the matter in charge, had thought it best to defer any proceedings in respect to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of the venerated Dr. FRANCIS, to the next regular meeting, in order to complete arrangements. Mr. BRADISH made a few remarks to the same effect, and the meeting adjourned.

The New-York Commissioners and the Peace Conference.

We have been requested to publish the following. Mr. TOWLE is the client referred to by our correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., requesting me to correct the following statement of the Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, viz:

"D. D. FIELD AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. FIELD'S attendance in the Court was not compulsory. Hon. N. DANE ELLINGWOOD, of the New-York Assembly, was on the other side and absent. The case is being reached unexpectedly. ELLINGWOOD'S client, being personally present, appealed, for delay in absence of his counsel. FIELD forced on the argument, and left on the afternoon train—"

It is only just for me to say that you expressed your willingness to allow the case to go over for the day; but you, being present, the Court decided to hear your argument, and give my counsel until Tuesday next to file his points with a printed argument. I will further do you the justice to say that *I believed* you were anxious to let the case go over for the day, that you might be present at the "Peace Conference."

Very Respectfully, JEREMIAH TOWLE

D. D. FIELD, Esq.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

INTERESTING EROM NEW-GRANADA.

A Difficulty Anticipated between Peru and Ecuador.

Probability that the Murderer of Joseph L. White will be Acquitted.

The United States Mail steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on Feb. 29, arrived at this port this afternoon with 114 passengers in the first cabin and 200 in the second cabin and steerage.

The following is the specie list of the *Northern Light*, from San Francisco.

Am. Ex. Bank	$85 000	W. Heller & Co	23,690
J. B. Weir & Co	12,500	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
R. Mead & Adams	9,600	J. Hel er & Bro	10,100
Neustadter Bros	12,000	J Strauss, Bros. & Co.	30,493
J. B. Coghill	9,500	Metropolitan Bank	33,288
Schelle Bros	18 200	A. & R senbaum	14,000
Ballin & Sander	30,500	J. Einstein	10,900
Wm. T. Coleman	50,500	Order	12,676
E. Kelly & Co	66,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
A. Belmont & Co	144,000	J. F Joy	19,789
Wells Fargo & Co	169,5 0	G. G. Hobson	10,011
F. Naylor	16,000	Capt. W. Foster	6,517
Wm. Hoge & Co	30 060	S. Sansburg	3,050
W N. Lasley	2,500	J. M. Munoz & Co	5,990
W. Seligman & Co	16,500		
Total			$855,775

Our California advices have been anticipated by Overland Mail and Pony Express, but she brings later news from the South Pacific and Central America.

Dates from Valparaiso are to Feb. 2. In consequence of the refusal of Sr. ANTONIO VARAS to allow the Government party in Chili to use his name at the next election for President, the Opposition party showed a disposition to unite upon a candidate who is less objectionable to the people generally.

The latest intelligence from the Araucanian frontier was that the Chilian troops had penetrated into the Indian territory by five different points, with the object of overawing the Indians.

Bolivia remained quiet. An election has been ordered for members of Congress, which body is to assemble on May 1 and elect a Provisional President. The Junto, meantime, conducts the Government. The bearer of special dispatches from the United States Government to Bolivia returned to Panama in the English steamer of the 22d ult. It is thought that the treaty, of which he was the bearer, will be ratified by the Congress directly after it assembles.

No intelligence of importance is received from Peru. The United States steamer *Saranac*, while at the Chinchas, ran into an English merchant brig, receiving damage which it cost $1,000 to repair.

The dates from Guayaquil extend to Feb. 14. Another difficulty was anticipated between Peru and Ecuador, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to receive a Minister accredited to FRANCO's Government, and of the non-ratification of the treaty by which FRANCO virtually relinquished to Peru nearly one-third of the Ecuadorian territory.

Dates from the Isthmus reach to the 25th. Stirring intelligence was expected from MOSQUERA's camp and from the seat of government at Bogota by the steamer due at Aspinwall on Feb. 9.

The news from Central America is not of special interest. The Congress of Guatemala had just adjourned, after having authorized the Government to make a loan of $580,000 for public works.

In Honduras the quarrel between the Government and the Church continued, and fears were entertained that the priests may get up a revolution against President GUARDIOLA.

In Chinandega, Nicaragua, it was generally thought that GAYNET, the murderer of JOS. L. WHITE, would be acquitted. It was asserted that the witnesses were nearly all friends of Mr. WHITE, and that their testimony was therefore invalidated.

NEW-GRANADA.

Important News Anticipated from Bogota—Preparations to Oppose Mosquera—President Ospina Adverse to Concession—Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 21, 1861.

Dates from the Isthmus reach to the 25th February. No later advices had been received there from Bogota, or any other points of interest in the interior of the Confederation. It is expected that the steamer due at Aspinwall, on the 9th inst., will bring highly important news from MOSQUERA's Camp, at Nubalama, and from the seat of Government at Bogota, where, at last accounts, the President of the Confederation was concentrating a large military force to oppose MOSQUERA, should he make his appearance before the capital. All accounts concur in saying that MOSQUERA does not wish to risk a battle with the Government forces on the plains of Bogota, and hence, he has had recourse to diplomacy. Until information is received as to the result of Gen. HERRAN's interview with President OSPINA with regard to a peaceful adjustment of the present difficulties between the Government and the revolted States, it will be impossible to form even a conjecture as to whether hostilities will be continued.

Our last published advices showed that President OSPINA was averse to making any concessions to MOSQUERA and his followers. But still the mediation of Gen. HERRAN in favor of peace may prevail, and the next arrival from the Isthmus may possibly bring intelligence of an amicable adjustment of affairs in the Granadian Confederation.

The Governor of the State of Panama, in a letter dated the 20th instant, in reply to the belligerent note from the acting Governor of Bolivia, heretofore published in the TIMES, adheres to the policy of affording assistance to the General Government in the present revolution. And it remains to be seen whether the revolutionists of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena will put their threats in execution and invade the Isthmus.

The anniversary of the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the 22d of February, was duly honored in the harbor of Panama by the firing of a national salute from the United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, United States sloop *St. Marys*, and H. B. M.'s ship *Mutine*. The above vessels of war, as well as the British frigate *Bacchante*, flag ship of the Squadron. British ships *Pylades* and *Termagant* were still in the Bay of Panama. The *Bacchante* has probably sailed ere this for Vancouver's Island, as she was daily expected to put to sea.

JOHN W. BOREM, an old and highly respected citizen of the Isthmus, died at Aspinwall of the rupture of a blood vessel, on the 18th of February. His remains, as well as those of his wife, who died a month or two ago of consumption, at the same place, were brought to this port per steamship *Northern Light*. Mr. BOREM was formerly Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall.

SENOR FRANCISCO MICHELENA ROJAS, Venezuelan Minister to New-Granada and Ecuador, left Panama for Guayaquil in the English steamer *Bogota* on the 24th ultimo.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Salvador Quiet—Probability of the Acquittal of Joseph L. White's Murderer—Prostration of Business in Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, bringing a fortnight's later news from Central America, arrived at this port on the 20th inst.

She brought the usual cargo of Central American products, mails and passengers for Europe and the United States. Her news is unimportant.

GUATEMALA.

The Congress of this Republic, which has just adjourned, passed an act authorizing the Government to make a loan of $500,000 for public works. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year of the Government is $583,199. The papers are filled with details of President BARRIOS' visit, written with almost the minute details of a New-York reporter's account of the Prince of Wales' tour.

SALVADOR.

Since the return of President BARRIOS from his recent visit to the President of Guatemala, all idea of getting up a revolution to overthrow his Government seems to have been abandoned.

HONDURAS.

The quarrel between the Government and the Church still continues, and great fears are entertained that the priests may get up a revolution against President GUARDIOLA, which their influence over the ignorant Indian population would enable them easily to do.

NICARAGUA.

In Chinandega it was generally thought that GAYNET, the murderer of JOSEPH L. WHITE, would be acquitted. The plea set up for letting him loose is that their witnesses who saw the murder were all the friends of Mr. WHITE, and consequently their evidence could not be received; so that to kill a man with impunity in Nicaragua, it is only necessary to do so in the presence of his friends.

Congress still continues in session. The American treaty is not yet ratified, nor is it likely to be; in Granada they say that now that the States are divided they are a match for either North or South alone, and want no treaty.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic has not yet recovered from the prostration consequent on the late change of Government and the subsequent attempt at revolution. Money continues very scarce, and a feeling of insecurity prevents those who fortunately have any, from investing. The coffee crop will prove a small one, and prices will by no means come up to those of last year.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Political Movements in Chili—Letter of Sr. Varas—The Araucanian Indians—The Markets at Valparaiso—Rumors from Bolivia—Accident to the Saranac.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The English steamer *Granada* from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, with a fortnight later advices, arrived here on the 22d inst. Dates are, Valparaiso 2d inst, Callao 14th, and La Paz, Bolivia, 30th of January.

CHILI.

In consequence of the refusal of Sr. ANTONIA VARAS, to allow the Government party to use his name at the next election for President, the opposition party are disposed to unite with the other upon a candidate who is less objectionable to the people generally. Sr. V. has done more to advance the interests of Chili than, perhaps, any other public man in the country. His principal opponents are the clergy, to whom he is obnoxious because of his enlightened and liberal views as regards Church and State.

The last advices from the Araucanian frontier state that the Chilian troops had penetrated into the Indian territory by four different points. It is said that the object of the expedition is not to attack the Indians, but to convince them that Government possesses resources enough to exterminate them any day, but prefers inducing them to live peacefully under the protecting laws of Chili, and guiding them in the path of progress and civilization.

There is not much doing in the Valparaiso market. Copper in bars has declined 12½ cents during the last fortnight; it is now quoted at $18 50 per quintal. There is no change to note in the price of flour—14,000 quintals of Southern brands having changed hands at $3 12½, six months.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic, since the late bloodless revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of LINARES's Government, has continued remarkably quiet. An election has been ordered for Members of Congress, which body is to assemble on the 1st of May and elect a Provisional President. Meantime the Government is conducted by the Junta, who composed LINARES's Cabinet, and who so basely betrayed him. After the election of the Provisional President an election will be ordered for a regular Constitutional President of the Republic. Seven candidates have been put in nomination for this high office, to wit: the three members of the Junta, Gen. ACHA, Gen. SANCHEZ, Gen. AGREDA and Gen. BELZU. The latter is still on the frontier, near Peru, not being permitted to enter the country. But it is believed that he will soon make another attempt to reach La Paz at the head of a military force, fitted out, if not under the auspices of President CASTILLA, of Peru, at least by his sanction, in his territory. If the election is fairly conducted, without the interference of the military, it is thought that either Gen. SANCHEZ or Gen. ACHA will be elected.

It is now asserted and generally believed that President CASTILLA paid $200,000 to effect the overthrow of LINARES' Government, and that the three Ministers, the present Junto, got the most of it. CASTILLA is known to be in favor of BELZU for the Presidency, and he will not scruple to place him at the head of affairs in Bolivia, now that he has got rid of his implacable foe, LINARES. It is even said that he has declared that if BELZU is not elected, he will declare war against Bolivia.

Ex-President LINARES left La Pas for Valparaiso on 20th January, and arrived at Arica on 8th inst., *en route* for the latter place.

The provinces generally have consented that the Junto shall continue to exercise certain powers until the selection of a Provisional President by Congress on 1st of May.

Gen. SMITH, U. S. Minister to Bolivia, has officially recognized the Junto.

THEO. J. DE SALLA, U. S. Special Bearer of Dispatches to Bolivia, returned to Panama in the English steamer, on 22d inst. The treaty of which he was the bearer, will, it is thought, be ratified by the Bolivian Congress directly after it meets.

Gen. ECHINIQUE was at Cobija, Bolivia, when the English steamer passed that point.

PERU.

There is no news from this hitherto distracted Republic. It is said that President CASTILLA has relinquished for the present his designs on Bolivia, and will wait to see what turn things take there in the Spring and Summer, when the Presidential election takes place.

Mr. DIMOND, who for many years has been connected with the house of ALSOP & Co., of Lima, returns to the United States in the *Northern Light*, for the purpose of permanently residing there.

The U. S. steamer *Saranac* sailed from Callao for Valparaiso on the 9th inst., and called by the Chinchas, where she ran into an English merchant brig, causing some damage to the vessel—say $1,000—which was promptly paid. The U. S. steam-corvette *Narragansett* remains at Callao. All efforts to raise the sunken frigate *Callao* thus far have proved unavailing.

ECUADOR.

Vid Paita, Peru, intelligence has been received from Guayaquil to 14th inst. Another difficulty is likely to occur soon between Peru and Ecuador, growing out of the refusal of the latter to receive the Peruvian Minister accredited to FRANCO's Government, and its refusal also to acknowledge the treaty ratified by FRANCO, by which she virtually relinquished to Peru nearly one-third of the Ecuadorian territory. A Peruvian steam-frigate arrived at Paita on the 19th inst. on the way to Guayaquil to carry the rejected Minister to Callao; while another Peruvian war steamer is left at Guayaquil, for what purpose it is not known.

GARCIA MORENO, the Provisional President of Ecuador, is at Guayaquil, and Gen. FLORES is still at Quito.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Change in the Tariff Law—Effect Upon the Japan Trade, &c.

Extract of a private letter, dated

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860.

Since my last a new tariff has been put in force without one hour's notice, and it has done a great injury to the Japan trade,—and I will therefore suffer through it. Tea has formerly paid in China an export duty of five per cent., and a great deal of the tea imported is a very cheap kind—say $2@$3 per picul (133⅓ lbs.) in Japan,—so the duty was 10c.@15c. per picul on the cheap tea. By the new tariff all kinds of teas pay here 2½ tael ($3 33) per picul—no matter if it is tea at $2 or $50 per picul. All the tea from Japan sent here is the leaf from the tree dried in the sun. Here it is dressed, fired and packed for export. Yet by this operation there is a loss in weight of 20 to 30 per cent. Tea imported from Japan and exported, is entitled to no drawback; still by the heavy loss in weight by firing it, for which no return of drawback is made, there is a great loss, and the cheap tea which comes here from Japan is not re-exported, but sold for use of the poor people of China—as no tea can be produced in China as cheap as the tea o Japan. Therefore, this comes very hard on the poor people here, and my own case is a bad one. I bough at Nagasaki 665 bales of tea; I could not take it in my own vessel; instructed my agent to ship it by first vessel after me. I took with me five bales as a sample, and by my arrival here I requested my agents to sell my tea as per sample on the 6 lbs. They sold my tea to arrive, calculating the duty (as it then was) 12⅓ picals on the 7 lbs. The new tariff was published and put in force without one hour's previous notice, yet I am now told that my tea, whenever it arrives, must pay the high duty, which I need not tell you will be a heavy loss to me. If there was a proper Consul to apply to, nothing of this kind would be allowed, as far as the interests of United States citizens are concerned. But the fact is this, that no country is so poorly represented here as the United States. Tuly, is a disgrace to reflect, that the United States, which has so much interest in commerce and navigation here, has no one fit to look out for such interest. The Consuls are a poor weak set of broken-down political cleans, and the Ministers are lawyers or planters.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

The attendance this morning was quite slim.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee on the amendment of the Excise law, Messrs. Fish, Hardy, Lansing, Hyatt and McKeel.

The Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Charter bill came up for a third reading, and was laid on the table.

The bill to impose tolls on the Railroads of the State was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAY moved to amend by striking out the New York and Erie Railroad.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved an amendment restricting the operation of the bill so far as relates to the New-York and Erie Road, to property transported over it, received from beyond the State and destined to points outside of the State.

Debate was had on the amendments of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON made an able argument against it on the ground of the policy holding that canals have demonstrated their capacity to support themselves if honestly and properly managed.

Progress was reported on the bill before a vote was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered, but suspended after the arrival of a quorum.

Mr. HUTCHINS, by consent, reported favorably the bills to increase the number of Judges in the Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court of New-York.

The bills on general orders were then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the law for the incorporation of companies to navigate lakes and rivers was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to executions, processes, and other proceedings against insolvent debtors, was taken up and debated by Messrs. BINGHAM and SHERMAN against the bill, on the ground that it destroys the laws by which contracts existing prior to its enactment can be enforced, and is, therefore, unconstitutional as virtually impairing the contract.

Mr. BIRDSALL argued in support of the bill.

A motion to report progress was carried.

The bill dividing the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and creating a new ward, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Meeting of the Railroad Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

The Railroad Committee met this afternoon to hear parties in relation to the new City Railroad bill, but nothing material was done. Mr. HAIGHT, of New-York, appeared in opposition, but no other parties being present, the hearing was adjourned. The Committee agreed to sit from to day to day to hear arguments for and against the bills.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 5.

The Burlington and Monmouth Railroad bill, and the Middlesex and Union Railroad bill, which has been opposed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, were to-day ordered to a third meeting. Subsequently the Milburn Railroad bill, opposed by the same Company, passed the Senate by a vote of 13 against 5.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the State Directors of the joint Railroad and Canal Companies to investigate the accounts of every description of said companies, the cost of construction, amount of income paid out for all purposes, amount of bonds issued, amount of dividends paid in cash or in stock, and all matters connected with said companies, in which the interest of the State is affected.

The resolutions were debated. A motion finally prevailed postponing them indefinitely—31 to 1. This may be regarded as the first test vote of the season on the Railroad bills.

The vote sustaining the Camden and Amboy Railroad policy, being 31, a majority of the whole House, while their opponents, led on by the New Jersey Railroad Company, received but 21 votes.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The steamer *Habana*, from Havana 2d, has arrived.

Sugars were more active. Nos. 12 and 14, 6½@7 reals. Stock, 190,000 boxes.

Sterling Exchange, 10@11 premium.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 2@2½ premium.

The greatest preparations were making for the reception of Prince ALFRED, of England.

The Spanish Bank had made a new issue of two millions.

Weather cool and healthy. Business lively.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 5.

JOHN C. NASH, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by about 600 majority. All the Republican City ticket is elected, except Police Justice. The Republicans elect eight Aldermen and the Democrats four, which makes the Common Council stand fifteen Republicans to nine Democrats. The City Supervisors will stand about the same as Aldermen, possibly five Democrats to seven Republicans.

The town of Brighton elects a Republican Supervisor; last year Democratic.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 5.

DE WITT C. GROVE, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 22 majority over EX-Senator ALRICK HUBBELL. The Democrats also elect their candidates for City Marshal, City Attorney, and Justice of the Peace, for the long and short terms. The Republicans elect the City Treasurer and Overseer of the Poor. Four of the new Aldermen are Democrats and three Republicans. The Democrats will have ten out of the fifteen members of the Common Council. Four of the seven Supervisors are Democrats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, March 5.

JAMES BOWNE, Republican, was elected Mayor of Poughkeepsie, to-day. The Republican general ticket was chosen by a small majority. One Republican Alderman and three Democrats were elected, and two Republican and two Democratic Supervisors.

TROY, Tuesday, March 5.

GEO. B. WARREN, Jr., the Union candidate, was elected Mayor of this city to-day. The Union men also elect Assessors, Justices, and a majority of the Council.

ROME, Tuesday, March 5.

GILES HAWLEY, Democrat, was elected Supervisor of this town to day, by 300 majority.

GENEVA, Thursday, March 5.

At the charter election held in this village yesterday the Democrats were successful on their entire ticket, with one exception. The average Democratic majority is 120.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, March 5.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, Republican, was reelected for Mayor yesterday, by 636 over all opposition.

Thirty-four guns were fired in honor of President LINCOLN.

Mr. Buchanan in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. BUCHANAN was received here very enthusiastically, this afternoon, by a large turnout of citizens. He will be serenaded to-night. As heretofore stated, he will be escorted to Lancaster to-morrow by the City Guards.

The Case of Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5.

A full pardon was not granted to Judge VONDERSMITH. His term of imprisonment was commuted from twenty to three years. His fine was not remitted.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

The temporary obstruction on the New-York Central Railroad, caused by an overflow of the Mohawk River, is now removed, and trains run regularly on time.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 5—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *North Briton* now due with Liverpool dates of the 21st, and Londonderry 22d ult.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, March 5—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of either of the European steamers off this point. Wind heavy from N. W. Weather dark and hazy off shore.

For Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The steamship *America* sails to-morrow for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 A. M. The mails close at 6½ A. M.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Concentrated Leaven.
The "CONCENTRATED LEAVEN," from Messrs. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, Mass., is attracting the attention of housekeepers, and it has met their approbation Bread and Pastry made with its assistance are rendered delicious.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 74 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for various veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless. Under Patent of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Is now selling at $40. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO. No. 469 Broadway.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Grand opening of Spring Styles, THURSDAY, March 7, for Gents' Hats and Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, No. 513 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PARKHILL—MURRAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. C. Clapp, JOSEPH PARKHILL and MARGARET MURRAY, of this City.

CLARK—STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5 1y His Honor Samuel S. Powell, J. MARSHALL CLAFF to Miss HATTIE E. L. STRATTON.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, ANNA, relict of Roswell Abernethy, M. D., of Woodbury, Conn. aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Charles Abernethy, No. 14 East 14th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Woodbury for interment, on Thursday morning.

BLACK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 5, URSULA BLACK in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the late Joseph Crowell, No. 149 Charles st. The remains will be interred at Woodbridge, N. J.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning March 5 LAURA M. GARDNER, wife of C. H. Gardner, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No 18 East 28th st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, MARY, widow of Thomas Wood, deceased, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons, Aaron T., Daniel D. and William H. Wood, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 276 Grand-st., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

WILLMARTH.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, PHILANDER C. WILLMARTH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin A. Brooks, No. 446 West 23d-st., without further notice.

RABOLD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, ELLA, daughter of William and Kate E. Rabold, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No 522 5th-st.

GREENE.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLES A., eldest son of Randall H. Greene, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also those of his father and brothers are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 West 11th st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Sunday night, after a short illness, MARY B. ROBBINS, wife of John D. Robbins, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, William Brownings, No. 241 West 34th-st., near 9th-av., without further notice.

HOLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 3, MARY ANN HOLMAN, wife of Thomas Holman, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 117 West 45th-st., without further invitation.

SMALL.—On Monday, March 4, EDWARD J. SMALL, Counsellor at Law, eldest son of Wilson Small, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Bushwick av., near Cook-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Friends will cross South 7th-st. Ferry, and take East New-York cars to Cook-st.

LYNCH.—On Tuesday, March 5 very suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET LYNCH, beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, and daughter of the late Patrick Lynch, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 4, CATHARINE ANN-THOMSO FARON, widow of the late John Faron, Sr., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ South Carolina papers please copy.

HUNT.—In Westchester, at his residence, on Monday, March 4, LEVI HUNT in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, without further invitation.

BOYCE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 4, suddenly, MARY ELIZABETH, child of John and Mary B. Boyce, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

PEDDIE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 3, Mrs. AGNES PEDDIE, widow of the late John Peddie, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Clinton st., Newark, on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TUCKER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, March 4, Capt. JOSEPH T. TUCKER, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, in Plainfield, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave the ferry, foot of Cortlandt st., at 12 o'clock M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 159, March 5, 1861.
35, 33, 78, 5, 4, 10, 21, 75, 19, 43, 76, 60, 25, 61.
Class No. 160, March 5, 1861.
43, 24, 49, 30, 1, 17, 39, 31, 75, 7, 44, 20, 48.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 806 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS CHEAP, BUT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, at 25 cents per bottle, cures Chronic Rheumatism, Headaches, Sore Throats and pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Relief certain. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
will sell for cash
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF
MAJOR ANDERSON,
Taken at Fort Sumter, Feb. 8, 1861. Price 25 cents. A remittance in postage stamps will bring the portrait by return mail. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Importer and Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. Every American patriot will prize this picture.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER COMBINED—is the cheapest and best self-ventilating provision preserver in the world. BARTLETT & LESLEY, manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

DR. S. POWELL AND PHILLIPS CAN BE consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at all hours, at their Offices, No. 832 Broadway, near 12th st.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is, the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF BOOKS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DERBY & JACKSON'S PUBLICATIONS.
The undersigned having purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of Derby & Jackson, offer for cash only their entire remainder, comprising more than
50,000 VOLUMES
of rare and valuable editions of the standard British, French, and American authors, in fine binding. This offer remains open for
THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
As these books will not be reprinted by me, those wishing supplies for their libraries at the extraordinary discount given (full fifty per cent. less than the regular retail price,) are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity, available only until April 6th, to procure books at
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
$12 Books sold for $5 50.
$10 Books sold for $4 50.
$9 Books sold for $4 00.
$8 Books sold for $3 50.
$7 Books sold for $3 00.
$6 Books sold for $2 50.
$5 Books sold for $2 25.
$4 Books sold for $1 75.
$3 Books sold for $1 38.
$2 Books sold for $0 94.
$1 Books sold for $0 45.
Complete catalogues, with retail and net prices, are ready. Please call and examine the stock.
H. W. DERBY,
No. 498 Broadway.

30 SECOND HAND SAFES, taken in part pay for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.
22 SECOND HAND SCALES, taken in part pay for Howe's Ball Bearing Scales.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set: usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Garbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.

Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price, $3.

Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE NATIONAL UNION PIN—ONE OF which was presented to and highly approved of by the President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and worn by him on his Inauguration. Copies may be had in pure gold, at WHITE'S Hat Store, under the Museum, price $1.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND Female, at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. FROST, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn. WM. DENISON, Superintendent.
REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 29 West 32d-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Paris, both teachers of superior education, will open a French School, including English, for boys and girls, in a town or village, if info. med of an eligible spot. They will make French the language of the school; and are also first-rate pianists. Will not some persons anxious for the advancement of their town, answer this, and confer a great favor on M. M., Station D., Bible House, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial courses. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under the care of Miss SEELYE. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK English in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 588 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG, BUT EXPERIENCED and successful lady teacher, seeks a position in a family where she may receive the comforts of a home as a consideration for her services. She teaches English thoroughly, French and rudiments of music. Schools reference can be given and will be required. Address immediately L. W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment wishes to form an engagement as resident teacher, either in a family or in a seminary. She is competent to instruct thoroughly in the English branches. Address, stating duties and salary, A. B. C., Box No. 2,370 Post-office, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR intends starting in May for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The number taken will be limited. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A EXPERIENCED TEACHER.—A GRADuate of Yale wishes a situation in some Academy or select School; best of references given. Address Box No. 886, Bridgeport Conn.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR CLASSICS AND English. No. 872 Broadway, after 9 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No. 61 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING—AT NO. 27 STUYVESANT-STREET, a continuation of Astor place—Two furnished rooms in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with board may be obtained at No. 125 West 21st-st. New-York. House with all the modern improvements.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three respectable young men, of steady habits, wishing a really comfortable and pleasant home, can be accommodated in a respectable private family on very favorable terms. Locality delightful and healthy, and within a few minutes' walk of South Ferry. References exchanged. Address NEWTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for three days

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—AND PART OF all the FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is now full of good, paying boarders, and in one of the best locations in the City. Rent low. Inquire at No. 184 Bowery. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5.

BOARD WANTED UP TOWN—BY A GENtleman, wife and servant, in a private family where no other boarders will be taken. Terms must be moderate. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Address HAZARD Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 21 and 6th avs., and 8th to 34th sts.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARKS. Most desirable rooms on the first, third and fourth stories to rent, with full board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, who wish a pleasant location for Summer.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for gentlemen and their families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDROOM AND dressing-room, for one or two gentlemen, to let, without board. Inquire at No. 469 8th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with bath and closets connected, now vacant at No. 49 Columbia st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 383 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use (within the last four years) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 25 by 132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to CUDLIPP & GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house in 54th st., between 6th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors; has 14 rooms, with modern improvements; lot, 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; price, $8,500—$3,000 can remain; will take one or two lots in Harlem in trade. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN TENTH-ST., WEST OF AND near Broadway, a first-class 4-story dwelling, with all modern improvements, recently painted and decorated in a complete and costly manner throughout. Possession at once. Price, without mirrors, cornice and gas-fixtures, $18,000; with them, $20,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 18 BANK-ST., between 4th-st and Waverley place; in good order; neighborhood unexceptionable; 20 by 40 feet; lot 95 feet deep; has gas, bath wash-tubs, &c.; possession 1st May; two-thirds of purchase money on bond and mortgage. Price, $7,500. Inquire at the house, or at No. 2 Bowling Green, first floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 17, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1¼ inches by 125 ft. 8¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD OPportunity will be offered to any person who wishes to purchase or exchange property for desirable improved Western farming lands. Buildings all new. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house 21x38, with extension 16x20, just finished, with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH TWO LOTS 25 BY 100 each, situated in East New-York, L. I., opposite the District School-house; price $1,400, part on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of J. HITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 104 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases and of black walnut, finished complete, situate on the Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x69, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND GARdens—60 lots on 4th-av., 93d and 94th sts., between 3d and 4th avs., for sale or to let; well adapted for greenhouses. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 123 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, with house on rear, built for brewery or manufactory. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY property, or unincumbered City lots. Seven brown-stone houses in 24th-st. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 LESS THAN COST—TWO first-class brown-stone houses in 47th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—LOT, WITH STABLES, NO. 146 OR chard-st. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND COUNtry residence, near Greenfield Hill, Conn., 2¾ hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of thirty-five acres of good land, a spacious dwelling-house, commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; large and convenient out-buildings, all quite new and in complete order; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; situation perfectly healthy and pleasant.

Also, one other very desirable place in the town of Westport, near the residence of Frederic Depeyster, Esq., two hours' from New-York and half a mile from Westport station, containing twenty-six acres of excellent land, convenient two-story dwelling, large barn, carriage-house, wood-house, &c., all nearly new and in good order. At a trifling expense water can be carried in pipes to any part of the buildings.

The above-described property must be sold to close an estate. Possession given on April 1. For further information, apply to E. H. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or Z. WAKEMAN, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, OF 120 acres, within 20 miles of this City, 4 miles from Glen Cove, and 1 mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind, and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two-story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns, 44 by 30 feet, and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon-houses, granary, c ibs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 298 Broadway; James C. Godfrey, of William E. Bird & Co.'s, No. 218 Front st; or to THADDEUS FIRTH, on the premises.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS.—FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat, built the past year, and one of the prettiest country seats to be found in the country, within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Two other beautiful farms, one 40 acres, the other 20 acres. These are valuable little farms, abound in fruit of all kinds, beautifully shaded lawn around the house immediately within the village of Madison, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a fine country residence. Also, one large farm, 118 acres, together with a new Allaire mill, doing a good business, in a good section of the country for the business. Several other large farms for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, Waverly House, Madison, near the depôt.
S. D. HUNTING.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suitted for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Closster Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C BANTA, No. 46 Leroy-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A GOOD FARM and country seat of about 40 acres, 2 hours by railroad from the City; good buildings; running water at the door; 200 apple, 100 cherry trees, besides, plums, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes, &c., and all choice varieties. Location healthy and of easy access. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 253 Greenwich-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—FARM ON THE SHORE of the Sound—18 acres and buildings, with a large front on tide water; fine beach for bathing; good boating, fishing, &c.; near the village and depôt; healthy and pleasant; 62 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. S. D. SMITH, on the premises.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie, Green County; has an extensive river front, and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A FARM, WITH 107 ACRES OF GROUND, in good condition, one mile from Williams' Bridge depôt. Good fruit and buildings. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN Jamaica, for $6 500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ORANGE, N. J., preferred, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A private family having good accommodations, may address, with particulars, J. F. P., Box 1,332 Post office. Will make arrangements from the 1st of April.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A short distance of New-York, and easy of access, for a single person, engaged in business during the day. Address A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c., D. M. B. Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, COUNTERS, SHOWcases and office furniture, suitable for the fancy goods' business. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 12 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—ON the Banks of the Hudson, at Yonkers, an elegant residence and ornamental grounds, on high ground and near the depôt at Yonkers. The dwelling is furnished in a stylish manner and is of extra size, fitted with the modern improvements and conveniences; the grounds are shaded and fully fruited, fine stable, &c., &c. Will be let for the Summer season. For further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16¾ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER S. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depôt, 10 acres of land; house and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on the Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, outbuildings ample beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price $27,000. A section with all the improvements, for $13,000—with additional land, if wanted, at $500 per acre. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 352 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DESIRAbly located in the village of Astoria—less than one hour from the City, and accessible at all hours; premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings all in good order, a pleasantly-shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Possession can be had before May 1. Inquire of M. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A two-story house, with two-story wing, piazzas, &c.; lot about an acre, well stocked with fruit; pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and an hour from New-York. For further particulars, inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York, or MOSES DODD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1¼ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road; house new, 42 feet front, 4 acres of land, plenty of shade trees, every way healthy and desirable; terms easy; accessible by hack from Yonkers. Inquire for J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 4 Chauncey-court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage, containing 14 rooms, with coach-house, excellent garden, &c., in all about five acres. The house is surrounded with the best of fruit; location one of the healthiest in the town of Westchester; more ground can be had if required. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner of Reade and Centre sts., or of JOHN MORRISON, Williamsbridge depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LANE, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 26 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and the surrounding country. Address MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET.—AT MORRISANIA, A HIGH BASEMENT two story cottage, 13 rooms, beautifully situated, with almost an acre of ground, and an abundance of fruit trees. Also, two fine cottages and one store, pleasantly situated in the village of Fordham. All very cheap. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A valuable property of 80 acres. Has upon it a large new dwelling 34x46 feet, with modern improvements, pleasantly located in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City and a short distance from the depôt. Apply at 5 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE—NEAR HART'S CORNER DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York—a cottage house, with about five acres of ground, good barn, and another small dwelling on the premises; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on a beautiful river, only nine miles from Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, HALF A MILE from Williams' Bridge depôt. A large new house, new barn, stables and other buildings, with 16 acres of ground or less. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge depôt, Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William st, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William st.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $300. Inquire of S. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE AT Elizabeth, N. J., situated near the depôt; a very desirable residence for a private family; terms easy. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

HOTELS.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers st. Families and single gentlemen can now engage rooms in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Gentlemen engaged in business in town will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel st, Germain, corner of 59th-av and 42d-st.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDition to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. WILLS.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

POTATOES.—PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTAtoes for sale, the earliest known, will keep one year also, refined cider and vinegar. Apply to R. L. PELL or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.

Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $900. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.

A three-story Dwelling in 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $400.

Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., ($200.)

A Cottage in 55th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 38 West 27th st. Rents for $380. Price $3,500.

Also, a three-story Brick Dwelling, in 34th-st., near 3d-av. Alley in the rear, and good stable. $5,500.

Also, a Frame House, in 12th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with two lots. $5,000

Wanted to purchase a dwelling-house, below 30th-st., not to exceed $7,500; must be a good neighborhood.
Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 12 Chambers st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Centre and Duane sts.; also a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor of Nos 29, 31 and 33 Beekman st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms one 30 by 60 hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 264 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 228 Union-st., 46 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 35 Butler st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 266 Court st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 100 feet West of Broadway, and close to Canal st., (soon to be the centre of business) affords a rare opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HIGH basement modern built three-story house, situated in a pleasant, healthy and respectable neighborhood, in the upper part of the City between 2d and 3d avs.; in good condition, and contains gas fixtures, chandeliers, range, bath, &c. Apply by letter, or personally, to D. WRIGHT, No. 153 South-st., third floor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL five-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a piano forte factory, has large yard and building in rear. Apply to FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 676 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with 16 lots (one acre) of ground in garden, fruit, &c., will be let or leased at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, No. 3 Beekman-st., at the Park Bank New York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIVE STORE Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 19th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City a four-story English basement house, 17 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap for exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INcorporations, &c.—A valuable corner office, with offices adjoining, on the first story of the brown-stone building, south-east corner of Nassau and Beekman sts.; has a fire and burglar-proof bank-vault in it, built up from the foundation. Inquire on the premises of J. M. TODD, No. 136 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst., houses No. 116 Franklin st., rent $475. And No. 84 Bleecker-st. rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN THE three-story brick house No. 212 West 18th-st., the front basement and front room and bedroom with pantries on the second floor, with privilege in under cellar and bath-room. Walls painted throughout; all in perfect order; rent $200. The owner occupies the rest of the house.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 286 West 24th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LET OR LEASE, near Broadway, in Canal-st. No. 259, between Broadway and Elm-st., adjoining Mr. D. Devlin's new building; just finished; marble front, six stories and basement; low to first-class party. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—IN 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXington avs., a 3-story brick house, with all modern improvements. Also, for exchange for a small country residence, a 3-story brick house. Also, two vacant lots in East 50th-st. for sale. Apply to J. A. KENYON No. 83 Nassau-st., or No. 120 East 50th-st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x45 feet, in a new building; well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 63 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, containing all modern improvements. No. 296 West 21st st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, north side, a very desirable situation; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 126 West 23d-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Lots on south side 14th-st., between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. B. Wales by a certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Appello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Appello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Appello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Appello..	Northeast, Southeast.	26	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	68	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Southwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	13	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	323.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,402 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 30th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 5 elegant ratinwood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000 The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No 255 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension tables, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus dressing tables, beds and bedding, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. PONTER, & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-fortes, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., &c., in the residence, No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cut ery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, At 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair-cloths and brocatel, book-cases, carpets, oil cloths, tables, buffets, oil paintings, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, &c., &c. Also, iron safes, counters, glass show-cases, office furniture, desks, chairs, &c., &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a general assortment of household furniture, viz: Rosewood suites in plush and brocatel; etageres, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, easy chairs, lounges, mirrors, sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; buffets, extension tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, spring beds, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, office desk, &c. Also, one rosewood piano forte, in good order. Catalogues ready.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of top and no top buggies, rockaways, Concord wagons, depot wagons, &c.; elegant light road wagon, weighing 1400 pounds; one do., weighing 1200 pounds; shifting seat and shifting top wagons, &c., &c.; also, a variety of double and single harnesses, blankets, robes, whips, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods without reserve.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 32, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the class-rooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
GWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Buildings.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 13 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$6,767,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860	$496,573 31	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,106 22	
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,802 62	
Amount received in Trust for minor children	357 20—	608,839 45
Total		$3,315,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death	$204,807 58
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies	31,373 90
Paid for Taxes	7,602 50
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	38,773 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.	7,397 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	56,216 29
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 92—
Total	$371,115 16
	$3,004,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	51,859 65
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	301,008 84
Real Estate owned by the Company	138,449 95
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	662,855 30
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest	756,057 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	38,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,163 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,986 30
	$3,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	RUSSELL DART,
	ROBERT E. COLLINS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY.
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

D. THOMSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 63 Pine-st, New-York.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and advances made thereon.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,896. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER L. CORNELL, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Benbrook No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 8, 1860.

JAMES CORNELL,
HAMILTON B. WILSON, Executors.

Cos-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 66 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja14—law6mW*

MEDICAL.

WALTER'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found instantly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $2; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COSBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place where he can be consulted with the most honorable secrecy on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price $1. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Dr. Ward can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROAD-WAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $6 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Livision-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. STEWART JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New-York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSON NEAL will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners to the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCEY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and EDWARD MCCALL and STANHOPE PRYOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and ROBERT BURNETT, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. F. S. DRISCOLL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. N. H. FISH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of F. S DRISCOLL & CO. F. S. DRISCOLL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. W. WESTERFIELD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. BURKHALTER & OLIVER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN BURKHALTER is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861. STEPHEN BURKHALTER.
JOHN OLIVER.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER will continue the business at the old stand, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.
CHAS. F. PARK.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted MR. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON. A. P. PILLOT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $3; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, sends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

pressed, but the sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy think it a declaration of war.

IN KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural, if reported correctly, is universally condemned. Tennessee will fight him to the bitter end.

IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N C., Tuesday, March 5.

So far as known, most of the contents are satisfactorily received, especially relating to forts and the collection of the revenue, because they are supposed to favor coercion.

IN GOLDSBOROUGH.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was received at this place and throughout this section with indignation.

IN RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C , Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was favorably received by the Unionists. They think it does well for LINCOLN, though they don't approve of all of it. The Disunionists are dissatisfied with it.

IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 5.

Our community has not been disappointed, and exhibited very little feeling on the subject. They are content to leave Mr. LINCOLN and the Inaugural in the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Congress of the Confederate States.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 5.

The President's Inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and was sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties.

The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) says we fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms and party politics aside, but its words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. We hoped for more a conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiments; much will depend upon the putting in practice of the ideas advanced that will test the question, be it one of expedency or right—whether the forts can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed.

The *Democrat* (Republican) says: "We can only say this morning, that it meets the highest expectations of the country, both in point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest degree."

The *News* (Bell and Everett) defers comment until the official copy is received.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

At a meeting of the Republican Council of One Hundred, in this city, held this evening, WILLIAM G. WEED was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Strong resolutions were passed approving the Inaugural of President LINCOLN, in favor of the Union, and against any compromise that would lower the standard of the Republican Party and the principles pronunciated in the Chicago platform.

The Inaugural of President LINCOLN is received here, and apparently throughout the State, generally, with satisfaction, although there are some conflicting views as to the interpretation of the policy it foreshadows, and some partial hostility to its positions. In the Chamber of the State Executive it has been the subject of conversation during the day. Gov. MORGAN regards it with favor, deeming its tone indicative of a conservative policy, and regarding its very style, objected to as crude by some, as an evidence that President LINCOLN can lean on himself alone, and is ready to speak his own sentiments to the people in his own way. He believes that the commercial interests of New-York would be better satisfied with the indorsement of compromise, but will find satisfaction in his approval of the holding of a National Convention, and in his clear, explicit declaration in favor of delivering up fugitive slaves.

The *Atlas and Argus* attacks the message, as weak, rambling, loose, disjointed, and as initiating civil war. It says Mr. LINCOLN assumes the responsibility of revolutionizing the Federal Government, and making it an instrument of force instead of opinion. True, he asserts that the responsibility of civil war will rest with the dissatisfied States. But how? He will undertake with the army and navy to capture the forts and collect the revenues in those States, and if the people resist they will be treated as insurgents, and will be regarded as commencing civil war.

The *Atlas and Argus* of to-morrow morning takes the further position that in denying the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon Congress and the Executive, President LINCOLN is guilty of usurpation, and places himself on the platform of the Higher law, instead of on the Constitution. It says if he will pledge himself to maintain the rights of Southern citizens and their property in the Territories, Northern citizens of all parties will sustain him in defending the Federal property.

The *Statesman*, the organ of the radicals, regards the Inaugural as indicative of the determination to enforce the laws. It says: "Mr. LINCOLN affirms his devotion to all the tenets of that platform of principles, upon which he secured the votes of the people. In doing so, he solemnly declares the honesty and the patriotism of his party, and disavows all sympathy and concert of action with that class of politicians who make principles subservient to personal needs, and who stand ready to ignore party professions of fundamental principles for temporary results."

The *Evening Journal* is entirely satisfied, and lauds the Inaugural highly, as sound, conservative, and patriotic. It says no message was ever received with greater favor. It is universally conceded to be alike clear, compact, and impressive, equally firm and conciliatory. Every sentence bears the impress of pure and exalted patriotism, and affords unmistakable evidence of his purpose to go to the very verge of his constitutional duty to reconcile conflicting interests, to restore harmony to the Union, and bring back the seceding States to their allegiance to the Republic. The *Journal* thinks further, that the Inaugural foreshadows the conciliatory spirit which will govern his Administration, and presents solid grounds upon which to base the hopes that ere long the dark war clouds which hang over the Republic will be dispersed by the rising sun of fraternal fellowship and peace.

IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Courier* (Democratic) has a quite approbatory article in reference to the Inaugural, and thinks it ought to be satisfactory to the Border States. It says, we are, on the whole, gratified with the tone and temper of the address. It is moderate, decided, and not without positive merit. A more difficult task was never imposed upon living man—the production of a document which should satisfy the Union sentiment of the country in the present crisis, and at the same time not afford additional fuel to the glowing flames of secession and revolution. It must be remembered also that the fact of the division of the Republican Party into Unionists and Disunionists imposed an additional burden on Mr. LINCOLN. He could no more satisfy the radicals of his own party than the Secessionists. He has wisely not attempted to do either. He has declared his positions, in the main, in a manly, straightforward way.

The *Express* (Republican) defers comment, but says let it suffice now for an indication of our feeling that we pronounce the Inaugural Message to be just such a document as we expected from the ABRAHAM LINCOLN for whom we cast our vote.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) says it is, to our mind, all that could be desired or expected. That our fellow-citizens in the Border States will coincide in this opinion we can scarcely doubt, and should the self-constituted authorities, which now pretend to govern the seceded States, not succeed in preventing the dissemination of the address within their borders, we feel confident that its influence must have the effect to inspirit the conservatives there, and convince the destructives also that if war and bloodshed are to ensue, that they must, in the emphatic language of President LINCOLN, be of their own creation; but we feel that the soothing effect of such manly, such patriotic and such fatherly sentiments as are uttered by President LINCOLN will prove like oil upon the waters, and eventually calm the public mind.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural gives universal satisfaction to Democrats as well as to Republicans.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN was published in this city in extras last evening.

The *Post* (neutral) regards it, with the exception of a few inelegancies of expression, as a highly respectable paper. It infers from the general tone of the address that his Administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present National troubles.

The *Times* (Democrat) says that the whole Message appears to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair. The general purport of the Message forces the conclusion that Mr. LINCOLN has resolved to force his doctrine upon the country at the point of the bayonet. The article concludes by saying that "our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the Message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days, or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is that Mr. LINCOLN will not do as he says."

The *Tribune* (Republican) is quite sure that no document can be found among American State papers embodying more wisdom and higher patriotism, breathing kindlier feelings to all sections of the country, or stamped with a firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate, than the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN.

The *Democrat* (WENTWORTH'S paper) experiences a feeling of delicacy in giving its views in regard to the Inaugural, but as it neither wishes or expects anything at the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, it can give the document its unqualified admiration.

IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Democrat* (Rep.) says of the manner in which the Inaugural was received there It was gratifying to hear the expressions of approval which broke forth when the address was read. The moderation which characterized it, and the firmness of the President's language, were the subjects of the most unqualified praise. The people recognized at once the fact that at last the Government had passed into the hands of a man and a statesman,—one who disdained alike the dictates of passion and the counsels of cowardice. The streets were full of pleasant faces, and words of cheerfulness and hope were freely exchanged. Even the most ultra Democrats seemed to rejoice that the Ship of State was no longer under the guidance of an imbecile and dotard, if not an actual traitor. We have never known a public document so eagerly sought for or so heartily welcomed and admired in Rochester.

Among the members of Assembly now here, the Republicans are loud in the praise of the Inaugural, and general opinion among them is that it indicates a conservative policy in the Cabinet, and avoidal of any chance of collision.

The Democratic members indorse almost without exception the position of the *Atlas and Argus*, and believe the attempt to enforce the Revenue Laws, must lead to collision and war.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was published here last evening. The Republicans are in raptures over it, and the Democrats apparently find little to condemn.

The *Advertiser* (Republican) of this morning says, Mr. LINCOLN'S position is such as will meet a cordial response in every patriotic heart in the land, and claims that while he is temperate and conciliatory towards the South he proposes no concession.

The *Free Press* (Dem.) fears from the temper of the Inaugural and the construction of the Cabinet, we shall have the secession of the Border States and war, while the seceded States will receive it as a declaration of war, and prepare for war.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was published here at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in extras. It was well received by all parties, with a few exceptions. It is regarded as a very sensible and judicious document, and has produced a most favorable expression of opinion. It is generally conceded that he has laid down the only policy for himself which he could have done, and be consistent with his duty and official oath; and in doing so has mingled mildness with firmness admirably.

IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Palladium* (Democratic) says its tone is generally moderate, but it fails to suggest any proposition or policy of settlement of the national difficulties.

IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Journal* (Republican) thinks while the Inaugural is mild, conciliatory and eminently patriotic, it is yet sufficiently decisive and firm.

The *Courier* (Democratic) finds fault with the Inaugural, but defers extended comment.

IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, March 5.

The Republicans here are greatly pleased with the Inaugural. The Democratic papers consider it certain to cause the secession of the Border States.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5.

The papers generally view the Inaugural as a mild though firm expression of lofty manliness and statesmanship.

The *Pennsylvanian*, on the contrary, calls it discreditable; unworthy of the President; a weak declaration of war against the seceded States; a tiger's claw concealed under the fur of Sewardism.

IN KANSAS.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Monday, March 4.

The bells are ringing, thirty-four guns are being fired, and there is general rejoicing in honor of the inauguration of President LINCOLN.

IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 5.

A National salute was fired in this city yesterday afternoon, in honor of LINCOLN'S inauguration. The Inaugural gives great satisfaction to the Republicans, and many leading Democrats do not hesitate to speak well of it They like its straightforward, manly tone, and the assurance that it gives that the Government will be firmly administered and the union of all the States preserved.

IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIED, Mass., Tuesday, March 5.

The Republicans of all shades are delighted with President LINCOLN'S Inaugural. It satisfies the Independent Union men of all parties, and few or none are found to object to its temper or position.

DEFENCE OF FORT BROWN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The commanding officer at Fort Brown, contrary to the orders of Gen. TWIGGS, was at the latest advices, preparing for defensive operations. The State troops were concentrating in the neighborhood.

Fort Cooper had surrendered to the State.

GEN. TWIGGS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

Gen. TWIGGS was enthusiastically received this evening. A salute was fired, and he was escorted to his residence by the military, members of the Convention, &c. Immense crowds gathered along the line of procession.

In reply to the welcome, Gen. TWIGGS said he hoped Providence would grant him sufficient strength to take part in the momentous struggle which threatens the country.

SEIZURE OF THE CUTTER DODGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The revenue-cutter *Dodge* was seized by the authorities of Texas, in Galveston Bay, on the 2d inst. The officer in command has resigned, and tendered his services to the Governor.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 4.

The Southern Congress re-assembled to-day.

The flag for the Confederate States was unanimously determined upon. The design originated with the Committee having the matter in charge, and was not taken from any of the models presented.

The flag was hoisted over the Capital at four o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. MALLORY has been confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.

The Congress is in secret session to-night.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 5.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

Resolutions were read moving that the protest of St. Louis against coercion by the Federal Government be reduced to writing, and a copy sent to the President of the United States

Resolutions were adopted providing that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia and inform him that Missouri dissented from the position taken by that State, and very kindly but emphatically declined to share the honors of secession with her.

Gen. COULTER and Gen. DONIPHAN, Commissioners to the Peace Congress, addressed the Convention, by invitation, on the state of the country.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 5.

Advices received here from Arkansas state that the Convention of that State met yesterday, and elected Union officers by six majority.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, March 4.

Sixty-two counties have been heard from. Sixty-five Unionists and 33 Secessionists are elected. The vote on holding a Convention will require the official returns to decide it.

WHAT IS MR. LINCOLN'S DUTY?

Interesting Debate in the Republican Central Club—Shall Civil War be Precipitated?—Attempt to Instruct Mr. Lincoln Defeated—Moderate Counsels Prevail.

The Republican Central Club held their regular weekly meeting last evening, in their room at Cooper Institute, which was quite crowded In the absence of Mr. DRAPER, Vice-President GARVIN presided.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER had been invited to address the Club, and spoke about an hour on the general topics of the day—comprising a brief history of the Anti-Slavery struggle. In conclusion, he said it would be far better to have civil war with all its horrors than the spread of an institution that kills both body and soul. He believed that we had now an Administration able and willing to punish the traitors. He believed that the first thing would be to reinforce Fort Sumter. [Applause.] He saw by the telegraph that parties had been communicated with in this City relative to furnishing steamers of light draft. [Applause.] He believed that whatever might be the course of the Government, unless it surrendered that port, Charleston would inaugurate the war herself, and that unless the forts were reinforced they would be taken in a few days. [Applause.] He urged Republicans to adhere to their principles.

The Secretary, Mr. EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, then offered a series of resolutions indorsing the Inaugural of President LINCOLN, and tendering the thanks of Republicans to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Secretary of War HOLT, and Attorney-General STANTON, for their patriotic precautions to insure the peaceable and constitutional inauguration of Mr LINCOLN.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND whished to make a suggestion which, he had no doubt, would be adopted. There was, he said, one of our citizens who took a distinguished part in this matter. He believed that there was no man in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN who had exerted himself more to protect the honor and the interests of the country than JOHN A. DIX, of this City, [applause,] and he hoped his name would be added, which was carried unanimously, and the resolution passed.

Mr S. TOUSEY then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Federal Government ought to retake its own forts and arsenals and other property now in the hands of the so-called secessionists.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, from among the audience, requested to suggest an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. TOUSEY. He did not rise to call in question the sentiment of the resolution. It was thoroughly American and patriotic; but was it not wiser to leave these matters to the Government and the President just inaugurated, in whom they all had confidence? Without impeaching the sentiment of the resolution, he would offer a substitute:

Resolved, That we have entire and undoubted faith in the ability, patriotism and integrity of the President of the United States, and while we have the most perfect confidence that he will adopt such a policy, and take such measures as may be necessary to protect the honor, defend the rights and promote the interests of the people and Government of the United States we pledge him our hearty and cordial support in the execution of these measures.

Mr. TOUSEY contended that the substitute should not pass, because they had already passed a vote of confidence in the President; because the property taken belongs to us; because such property has been taken without just cause; because a blow at the right of property, such as that inflicted, is too bad an example to be allowed to go unpunished; because the forts were needed for our own defence, and were not built solely for the defence of the States in which they exist: and because if robbers is allowed to go on unchecked, both the Government and the people become demoralized.

Mr. C. B. WHEELER proceeded to say that if he read the Inaugural correctly, it was decidedly in favor of retaking this property. But, as they believed in the right of free speech, it could do no harm to pass the resolution any way. Who put Mr. LINCOLN in? The people then should back him up. Pirates and traitors should be hung up. [Applause.] If a man knocked him down and took his watch shouldn't he try and get it back. [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. GOULD spoke in favor of passing the original resolution. The question was to be settled by the people. The responsibility should not be all thrown on Mr. LINCOLN, and Mr LINCOLN might be glad to have the opinion of the Central Club. He was opposed to the resolution of Mr. RAYMOND, because it was one of generalities. [A voice, "Cowardly."] Let Mr. LINCOLN know that it was the sentiment of Republicans that the forts should be taken. [Applause.]

Mr. ELDER opposed the resolution, and said we did not generally instruct our representatives unless we doubted their integrity.

Mr OWEN said we were so much in the habit of passing such resolutions during the last Administration, that we forgot that we had a new one now. He thought it an insult to Mr. LINCOLN. He thought it would be more respectful to pass a vote of confidence in the President.

Mr. RAYMOND said he had taken the liberty of reducing his amendment to writing and, if the Club did not desire to take the question immediately, would like to say a few words. [Cries of "Go on."] Being a member of the Club, he deemed himself perfectly in order, in offering an amendment. He had heard some gentlemen characterize this resolution, or the person who offered it, as "cowardly." What was there deserving such an epithet in expressing their confidence in the President and pledging our support to him in the performance of his duties? [Applause.] The President had seen fit to couch his ideas in the form of a general principle, while this resolution proposed to instruct him specifically how that principle was to be carried into effect, (applause). He submitted, that that looked like a distrust of the President. Did we put Mr. LINCOLN there to be instructed in every single step of his duty? He thought not They had chosen Mr. LINCOLN, believing that he would know what it was necessary to do in any emergency. He was for allowing Mr. LINCOLN to do as he deemed best and to count on us for support He wanted to have them put confidence in Mr. LINCOLN, in a vance. Let Mr. LINCOLN pursue his policy and trust the Club to sustain him for doing it.

Mr TOUSEY insisted that his resolution was simply a recommendation It was simply a statement of the opinion of the Club.

Mr ELDER suggested that the whole proceeding was out of order and moved to table the subject. [Confusion and cries of question.]

Mr. KIRKPATRICK said Mr. LINCOLN had sworn to retake those forts.

A VOICE.—We want to encourage him in it.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK—There is no need of it You may rely upon it that he will give them traitors what they deserve. There was no need of instructing Mr LINCOLN, and he wanted to lay the subject on the table. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr SPENCER proposed as a third amendment, the amendment of the first resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sentiment of the Republican Party of this City and State is in favor of the retaking by the Federal Government, of its forts and other property that has been stolen by traitors.

In addition to that he was willing to accept Mr. RAYMOND'S amendment. He believed that past history bore him out in the assertion that every Administration respected the opinions of those who had chosen them. He did not believe that having elected a man to the Presidency we should go to sleep and remain as dumb as oysters.

Mr. JONES rose to speak, but was obliged to yield to vociferous cries of question.

Mr. RAYMOND explained that Mr. SPENCER'S motion could not be offered as an amendment to his amendment, because it did not propose to amend it, but referred simply to the original resolution.

Mr. SPENCER thought it perfectly plain that his amendment was in order, and wanted the two resolutions accepted by one vote.

Several members favored this plan, but

Mr. RAYMOND said the matter had better be settled according to parliamentary rules and he should insist upon the vote being taken on his amendment to the original resolution. If that should be voted down, then Mr. SPENCER'S would be in order.

On motion of Mr ELDER, Mr. TOUSEY had leave to withdraw his resolution, and withdrew it—whereupon Mr. RAYMOND withdrew his amendment and propositions.

Mr. SPENCER offered his amendment in the form of a separate resolution.

Mr. RAYMOND then offered his as an amendment to Mr SPENCER'S, and Mr. SPENCER accepted it.

Mr. RAYMOND informed Mr. SPENCER that he was killing his own proposition, and in effect giving his (Mr. RAYMOND'S) the preference. He had no objection to this, but wished it to be done understandingly.

And much confusion, calls for question, endeavors to suspend the rules, &c., various efforts were made to table the subject. These motions, however, were voted down.

Mr. RAYMOND suggested that the vote, as matters now stood must first be taken upon his proposition as a substitute for Mr. SPENCER'S If it should be adopted, he would not object to having Mr SPENCER'S then offered as a separate proposition But he desired to substitute an expression of confidence in the President, for the resolution which assumed to define his specific duty.

He said he desired the Club to meet this point fairly. His resolution declared the purpose of the Club to sustain the President in whatever measures he might see fit to adopt; for he thought this he did not think it either necessary or wise to go. Whatever we might think of it here—calmly and jauntily as we might state the point on the impulse of patriotic feeling—when the President of the United States came to decide whether he should plunge thirty millions of people into civil war or not, he had to decide one of the most momentous questions that ever demanded the action of any nation on earth. [Applause.] No harm would be done, in his judgment, by taking a little time to think of such a question as that, and by leaving its decision to the President, upon whom rests all the responsibility.

Mr JAMES A. BRIGGS deprecated any precipitate action involving civil war. He believed that we could hold Fort Sumter and take Fort Moultrie if we wished. We had friends in the far South, and let us not put clubs in the hands of their enemies to beat out their brains. He hoped as the one gentleman had asked leave to withdraw his resolution the others would follow, and leave Mr. LINCOLN to the exercise of his own judgment and the advice of his Cabinet.

Mr. SPENCER declined to withdraw his resolution, which he said simply declared what was the sentiment of the people. Did they believe it? [Voices—Yes, yes.] Were they afraid to say so? [Voices—"No." "no."] He believed that Fort Sumter should be reinforced. He hoped Mr. RAYMOND'S resolution would be adopted, as well as his. Was civil war to be feared? Who inaugurated it? He believed that if the Club was of the opinion that the forts ought not to be taken, it ought to say so. If the forts ought to be taken let them say that,—if they were not afraid to act like men.

Dr GOULD said that retaking the forts was no more a hostile act than reinforcing Fort Sumter and Pickens; and if one should be done, the other should also.

Mr. RAYMOND begged to say a single word more. The surest way generally to overbear the judgment and sober sense of an audience was to make the question one of courage. Ask an audience if they dare not do anything that may be proposed and they are quite apt to do it, whether it be wise or foolish, merely to show that they are not afraid. [Applause.] He trusted we should not act thus unwisely in this case. It was very important that we should all stand by the President and give his administration our united support.—and he deprecated the raising of any issue likely to interrupt that unanimity. The fact was, we had been fighting the enemy so long we were likely now to fight each other merely from force of habit. The question at issue was not one of courage, nor of principle. It was simply one of wisdom and good policy; and on his part, he was quite willing to follow the President's lead.

After some further discussion and a good deal of confusion the vote was taken, and Mr. RAYMOND'S substitute was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr SPENCER then offered his resolutron as an independent proposition, and although several attempts were made to speak against it, the vote was taken and the resolution was adopted.

The Club then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATIONS TO COL. CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—On the evening of the 15th inst, at the City Assembly Rooms, the Sixty-ninth Regiment are to be presented with a magnificent banner in commemoration of their refusal to parade at the time of the reception of the Prince of Wales. Col. CORCORAN, also, is to be presented with a sword of honor, magnificently mounted, and having a scabbard ornamented and embossed with appropriate designs. These testimonials are in the nature of a tribute of regard and sympathy prepared by a Committee of which JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq, is Chairman: and the presentations will be made the occasion for some significant speeches in reference to Irish affairs. The banner is a very costly and rich one of green silk, having embroidered on it in gold thread the sun-burst, harp, shamrock and other appropriate emblems.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, several important bills were presented and referred, and others heretofore referred were ordered paid. Several reports from the Committee on annual taxes reducing or remitting taxes were adopted, as was the report of the Committee on printing and stationery to pay the various newspapers the bills incurred for printing the election and other official notices as authorized by the State and county. Several bills for work done, ordered by the City were passed over in the report, as not being properly county charges, and as there was not a full Board, the report was laid over under the rules. The Board after a session of over two hours without doing anything of importance, adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Madame Catharine VIGNES, widow of ANTONIO VIGNES, formerly proprietor of the Hotel de Paris, in Broadway, met a horrible fate yesterday. She was alone in her apartments at No. 218 Seventh-avenue, where she resided, playing with a parrot at 9½ A. M. Standing in front of a small stove her expanded skirts caught fire. She called loudly for help and ran into the hall, where the draft fanned the flames, which enveloped her. Assistance was speedily rendered, but she lingered only till 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, and expired in great agony.

THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund reports that the receipts for the week ending March 1, amounted to $10,382 36. Further contributions in money should be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, and bundles of clothing to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Education.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—APPORTIONMENT OF THE GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board went into an election of officers, with the following result:

President—C. P. SMITH.
Vice-President—D. L NORTHRUP.
Superintendent—J. W. BULKLEY.
Secretary—G A. W. STUART.
Clerk—JOHN DEAN.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of distributing the General School Fund as follows:

Teachers' wages	$129 982 75
Music	3 200 00
Evening Schools	7,000 00
Normal Schools	1,250 00
Library	2,000 00
Officers' salaries	4,500 00
Sweeping, &c	6,500 00
Printing	550 00
Total	$161,682 75

FUNERAL HONORS TO LIEUT. SPEDDEN.—Funeral honors to the late Lieut. E. T. SPEDDEN, of the United States Navy, will be paid at the United States Hospital, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 14, 16 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as Gov. WESTCOTT, of Florida; Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, Supervisor County of New-York, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with Deranged Monthly Periods:

Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and
Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs
—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. BRIDGE—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work a solute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again she told me that she had been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have lab red for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge every body to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it as the greatest blessing ever offered them.

Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

Address as above.

☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-STREET, and by all druggists.

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York,* and he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

☞ *Cases of confinement among the poor will be attended to gratuitously when the engagements of the physician of the Graefenberg Institute will permit.*

[Advertisement.]

Look at the advertisement of BARNUM'S Museum, in another column, and you will see that this is to be a gala day there for ladies, families, children and schools.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 5.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62 746 500
Specie	4 739,000
Due from other Banks	7,165,000
Due to other Banks	8,128,000
Deposits	18,546 000
Circulation	6,307,360

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 5.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Ohio and Howard-street $5 25; no sales. City Mills $5. WHEAT firm; Red $1 25@$1 30; White $1 40@$1 65. CORN active and firm; Yellow 58c.@60c.; White 63c.@66c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COPPER firm at 12¼c.@13¼c. WHISKY firm at 20c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 8,500 bales, at 10¾c. @11¼c. for middling; sales of three days, 19.000 bales; receipts of three days, 20,500 bales, against 29.500 bales last year. Decreased receipts at this port, 214,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 634,500 bales. SUGAR steady at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. No change in other articles.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT steady at $1 25@$1 32½ for Red and $1 35@$1 45 for White. CORN declined; sales 3,000 bush. at 56½c. COFFEE steady. WHISKY firm at 19c.@19½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 5.

FLOUR—Market unsettled and lower. WHISKY opened dull, at 14½c., and at the close buyers were offering 13½c. PROVISIONS quiet.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 4.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Middling, the market closing quiet.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown for Norfolk, &c.—T. C. Benton, Mrs. Botts, W. L. Marble Mrs. Bowers, G. B. Kelly, Miss F. A. Clifford, B. C. Morris, Jr., John Erba, and 3 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—J. O. Eldridge, wife and child, Wm. H. Taylor, wife and infant, Mrs Chas. Lux, Mrs. Kenny and child, Mrs. Anderson and child, J. A. Franknaw, D. Jacobson, Miss J. B. Hall, Mrs. A. S. Knapp, Edward May, J. Sands and wife Dr Berrian, E. Shubart, S. G. Rosenbaum, J. B. Peachy, Mrs. Lander, R Finlayson Miss McNeal, Mrs. Davenport, G. Cornell, Mrs Caswell and child H. W. Stein, S. Coleman, A. Finder, Col. Nauman, U. S. A., Miss E. Woody, Chang and Eng and two children Julius Cohn H. Mathews and wife, J. Hope, wife, mother and two children, S. Bowman, wife and child, C. Garwig and wife, J. Conrad, Rev. Dr. Auchison, A. F. Ware, L. Lyon, C. D. Mathews, A. Birnbaum, B. F. Hastings, Capt. Cram, Gen J. Wilson, Capt. Brehl J. Mathewson, wife and child, F. S. Noyes, R. G. Moody and wife, J. R Wild, J. Clark, wife and child, H Foster, Rev. Mr. Patten, E. C. Quick, C. Maynard, J. F Greeby, wife and child, Mr. Levin, Mrs. Smally and three children, Hon. J. E Holms, H. Thomson, T. H. Rirby, J. J. Lawyer, Miss M. E. Carpenter, H. Boynton, F. H. Fay, Capt. Fletcher J. L. Moore, Edward Fales, H. Schultz, J. Bailly, J. C. Mathews wife and child, J. T. Dimon, Mr. Mines, Mr. Angulo, Mrs. Angulo. D. Rossiner, Miss Strode, Mr Sloan.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Miss Kitts, Miss Meserean Miss Wakeman, Benjamin Franklin J. Loomis, John G. Mitchill M. Remson, E. R. Crofts, J. D. Buchanan George Rose, J. P. Noze H Hasbrouck, W. R. Jones, J W Adams, G N. Mason N. P. Mason, D. Abramson, J. Rosenbaum, J Sissa. F. Grant. J. Metz. G Hildesrandt, B Wills, Geo. P. Dasher, J D. Thayer, M. Brickner, J. Godliet J. W. Noble, Mr. Edender, M. C. Brickner, J. W. Kibbee, A. Abrams, and 26 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon rises.. 3 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 06 | Gov. Island.. 4 55 | Hell Gate.... 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Drew, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Camden, Mudgett, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Humboldt, (Ham.,) Boysen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Floating Cloud Steele Liverpool, J. A. McArthur; Mary G. Kimball, Stanhope, Key West Benner & Deake; Sir Isaac Newton, (Ham.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Essex, Ray, Marseilles, Moore & Henry

Brigs A. D. Torrey, Griffin, Cardenas, H